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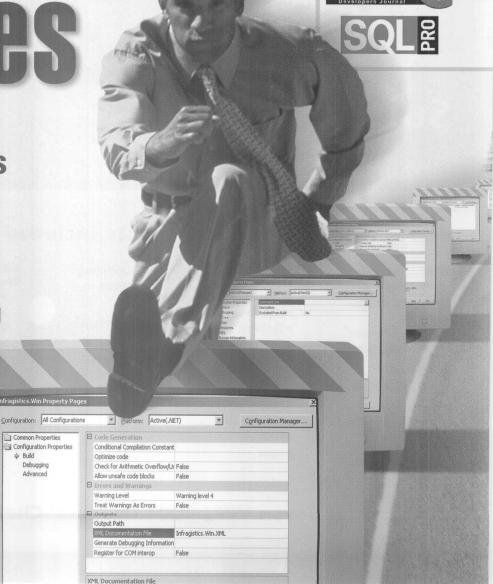
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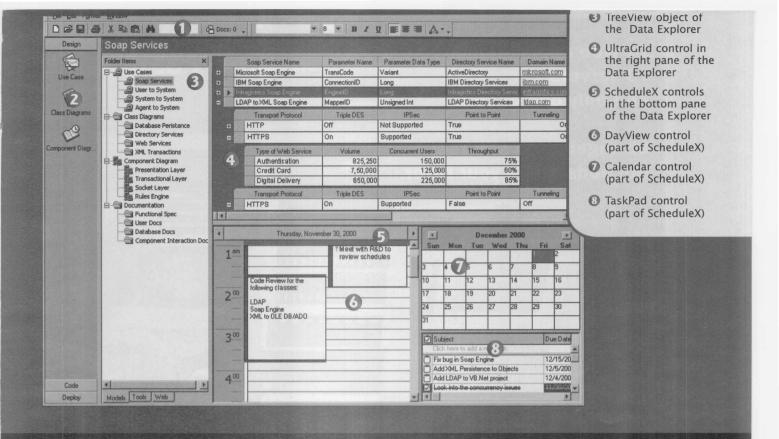
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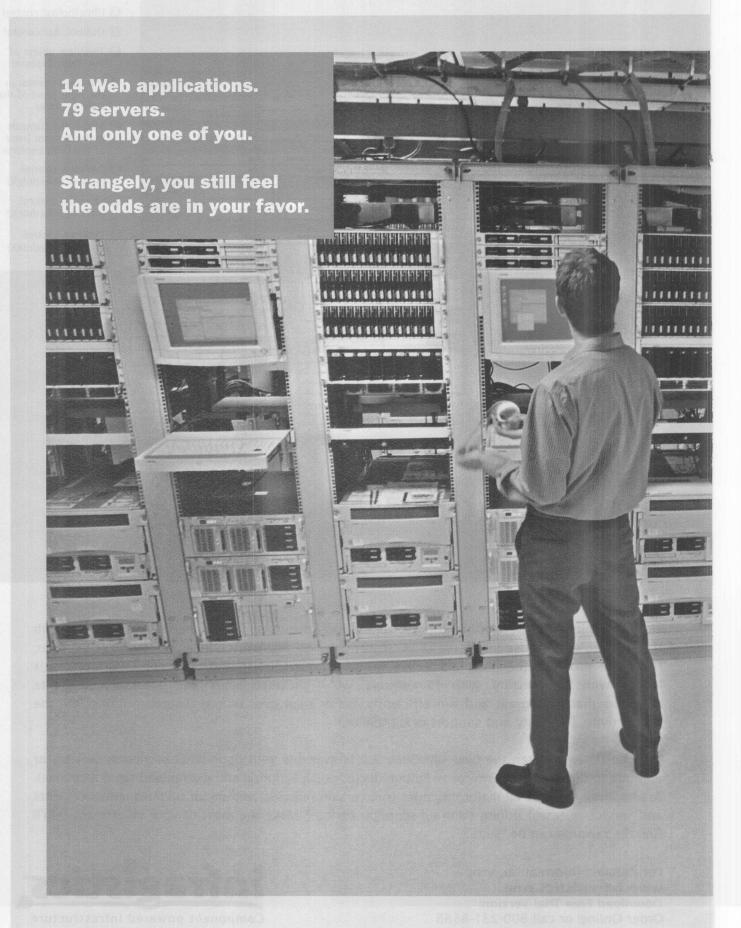
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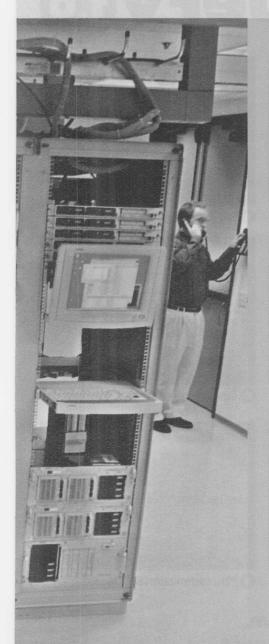
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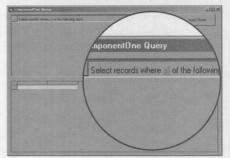
like cluster management and application deployment. Plus, it makes it easy to achieve capacity on demand through automatic replication of applications when you add servers or make changes to existing applications. But simplicity is not all you get:

Application Center 2000 offers increased uptime through dynamic load balancing and by having no single point of failure.

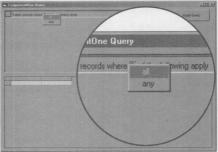
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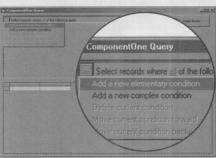
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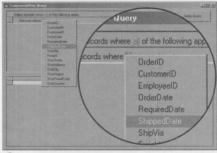
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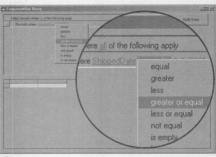
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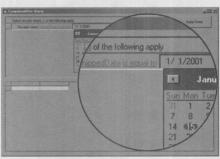
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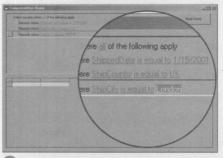
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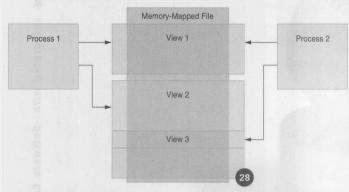
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Pointers Add Power and Safety

Bid farewell to CopyMemory and learn how VB.NET makes direct memory manipulation a breeze.

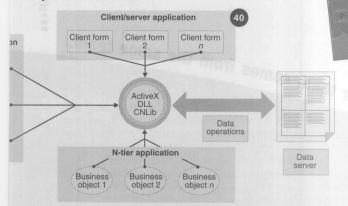
by Robert Teixeira



40 **Enhance Performance With ADO Connection Objects**

Encapsulating an ADO connection inside a COM object lets your application perform better and scale more easily. Here's how to use ADO Connection objects in COM and MTS.

by Dimitrios Tsonis



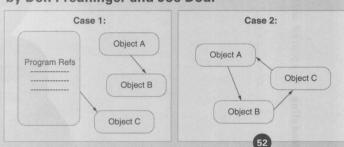
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52 Clear Common C# Hurdles

Learn how to avoid some of the most common gotchas when working with C# from two developers who have been using the language for real development for more than a year and a half.

by Don Preuninger and Joe Dour



58 C# Explorer Manage C# Objects

Managing objects takes more than conserving memory. Take better advantage of the .NET garbage collector for efficient object management and increased performance.

by Bill Wagner

64 Web Services

Develop Interface-Based .NET Web Services

Separating interface from implementation isn't just for traditional component-oriented apps—its benefits apply to Web Services too. Learn how to develop and consume interface-based Web Services in VS.NET.

by Juval Lowy

Visual Studio Magazine (ISSN: 1075-1955; Canadian GST: 86831-0764) is published by Fawcette Technical Publications, 209 Hamilton Avenue, Palo Alto, CA, USA, 94301-2500. Tel. 650-833-7100; Fax. 650-853-0230. One year is twelve monthly issues plus two additional special issues at the basic annual subscription rate of \$34.97. Periodicals postage paid at Los Altos, CA and additional mailing offices. Canadian Publication Mail Agreement # 358177. Postmaster: Send address changes to Visual Studio Magazine, P.O. Box 58872, Boulder, CO 80322-8872.

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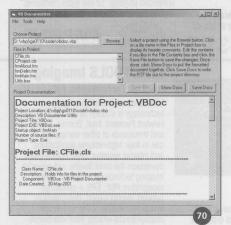
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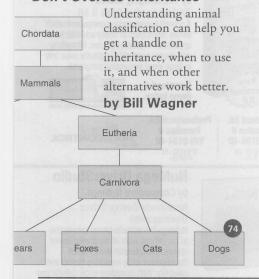
70 Getting Started *Build a Project Documenter Utility*

This ready-made project-documenting utility creates formatted rich text files from any VB6 project. It uses a variety of file-parsing techniques, collections, and classes to gather and format project information.

by Stan Schultes



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Easy E-Mail-It's About Time

Sending e-mail with ASP .NET is so simplistic, it's almost embarrassing.

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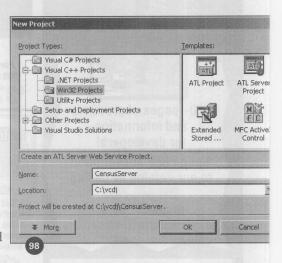
Using classes to save user preferences to your database can work better than using the Registry. You get scalability and centralization ... and you'll make your users happy.

by Dianne Siebold

98 Black Belt Develop an ATL Web Service

C# has been praised for many things, including the ability to create Web Services. But you can also create them in VC++.NET and ATL Server.

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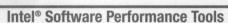
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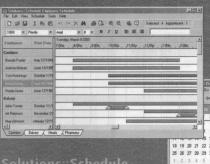


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Feedback Shapes Content

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t's been a busy month for e-mail and newsgroup postings—some positive, some negative, a lot wait-and-see. Of course, that wasn't unexpected in light of the magazine's recent name change.

The reaction to the name change has largely mirrored the reaction of developers to Visual Studio .NET. Those who think Microsoft is moving in the right direction with .NET and are excited about the capabilities of that tool have generally welcomed the changes to the magazine. Those who think Microsoft has made a misstep with VS.NET generally feel the magazine is exacerbating Microsoft's misstep with one of its own.

I thought I'd share some of this feedback, both to invite more and to provide a window into what kinds of changes your fellow readers are requesting. I'm also hoping others will use this as an opportunity to tell us what kind of magazine they want to see. I've chosen a handful of posts from the Talk to the Editors forum—posts that are representative of the range of opinions we've received on the subject.

The first e-mail comes from Michael Welch, who responded positively to the change: "I think the change is great. One magazine that covers many of the topics I'm interested in sounds great. I don't want five different magazines covering VB, C#, SQL, XML, ADO, the .NET Framework, and so on. Having one magazine that not only addresses several technologies, but some of the best ways to integrate them, sounds fantastic. Truthfully, I don't see how effective it would be to keep them all separate for much longer."

Larry Linson weighed in at the other end of the spectrum: "I tolerated the 'other subjects' introduced into *Visual Basic Programmer's Journal* after it apparently decided that 'enterprise solutions' were the *only* thing that mattered and everything else was just Getting Started or '101'—beginner stuff. I tolerated that because there was still enough, barely, of the level of VB that I use that would be helpful to me. Further diluting the content with everything VS, especially with an emphasis on .NET (which, AFAIK, is only in beta still), cannot help but reduce the coverage of interest to me below the level warranting a subscription."

Dan Fergus took a more wait-and-see approach. Responding to a poster who requested we expand the number of pages in *Visual Studio Magazine*, Dan wrote, "I don't think they are

going to triple the page count. If some of the articles are Studio or namespace related, they can cover both VB and C# programmers and still be useful. Maybe one-third VB, one-third C#, and one-third Visual Studio topics. I could live with that! I'll have to wait and see how it falls out before I call Patrick and yell at him!"

The prospect of being yelled at notwithstanding, I appreciate the feedback offered so far. I wish everyone felt as Michael Welch does, but I would settle for everyone to feel as Dan Fergus does—to look at the new magazine carefully, then let us know what you

like and don't like. For those who feel as Larry Linson does, let us know which kinds of articles you want to read about in the magazine—it's the surest way to find them and the mix you want in the future. I'd also like to reiterate that over time, we'll adjust the mix so it's representative of what you use Visual Studio for—in other words, your feedback is important.

The hardest part of this job is figuring out what readers want. Readers who write in and tell you what they want to read do the hard part for you. In such cases, I occasionally follow the advice of filmmaker Jean-Luc Godard, who once said the best way to critique a movie is to make another movie. In other words, it can be an opportunity to invite a critic to write the article he or she wants to read.

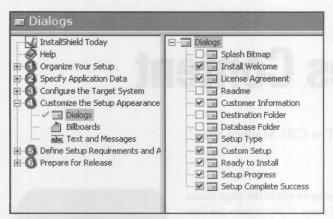
Of course, you don't have to write an article if you want to see a particular subject appear in the magazine. Instead, you can visit our research site at www.ftpresearch.com/vsmag, which we'll update monthly as each issue ships. This month, one random respondent will win a Palm V. If you don't like to fill out surveys but want to share your thoughts, drop me an e-mail at ednote@fawcette.com or e-mail VSM's editors directly at vsmedit@fawcette.com. **VSM**

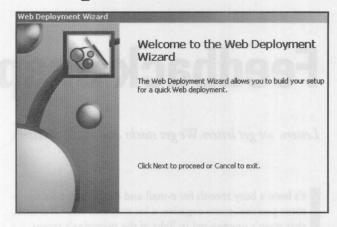


Patrick Meader Editor in Chief

What do you want to read about? Tell me at ednote@ fawcette.com, or the magazine's editors at vsmedit@ fawcette.com.

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Pop Quiz

ou're a developer. Therefore, you have a nasally voice, a pocket protector, a complete inability to relate with people, an almost supernatural gift for breaking through security measures (coupled, by the way, with a disregard for others' privacy), and an intense love of math.

What? That's all (or at least mostly) wrong? Of course it is. I'm not exactly sure where the programmer-as-hopeless-geekoutcast stereotype came from (Revenge of the Nerds had a lot to do with it, is my guess), but I do have a hunch that—like other professionals—we share a number of preferences and experiences that give us a certain general character. That character just happens to be a lot different than what most people think.

So, here are some questions you can ask yourself, then ask other developers you know. See if you fit the same mold. E-mail me (realitycheck@fawcette.com) with your answers and conclusions. As an incentive, I'll send a PlayStation 2—I haven't been able to get my hands on an Xbox yet—to someone at random. I'm interested to see how we're the same ... and different.

How did you get started? What was the first program (apart from "Hello World") you ever wrote, approximately how many lines of code did it require, and what language did you use? Bonus: Do you remember the first time you sat at a desktop computer? What computer was it, and when? Secret Bonus: Did you ever use punchcards? If so, how did you stay sane?

Why are you here? Do you remember making a conscious decision to be a developer, or did you just sort of slide into the role? If the former, describe what made you want to be a programmer. If the latter, explain the (probably bizarre) set of circumstances leading you to where you are today.

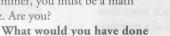
How important is college? Do you have a formal computerscience-related degree? If not, do you envy those who do? If you do, do you feel your education has made you a better programmer? Bonus: Is there a point of diminishing returns in collegelevel programming instruction? For example, does having a doctorate in computer science mean you're a guru, or does it mean you've been out of the trenches too long?

What do you like? Which part of the development process do you like best? Designing the program? Writing new code? Troubleshooting? Streamlining existing apps? What do you like about it? Bonus: Which part do you hate most?

How much does money matter? Are you programming more because you love to program or because there's good money in it? Would you still be a programmer if it paid, say, about the same as being an elementary school teacher?

How do you explain yourself? You're talking with somebody who clearly doesn't have the foggiest notion of what a program is, much less what a programmer does. This person wants to know what you do for a living. Do you get extremely vague ("Oh, I work with computers ..."), or do you settle in and try to make him or her understand? Bonus: Recount, in detail, how you made (or failed to make) this person understand.

Do you like math? Everyone thinks that because you're a programmer, you must be a math wiz. Are you?



for a living 200 years ago? The first floppy disk won't be on store shelves 'til looooong after you're dead. What do you do instead?

Have you ever hacked? Have you ever used your programming skills to do something you shouldn't have? If so, do you now regret it? If not, are you sometimes tempted? Bonus: One of the most common things you see computer programmers do in movies is break codes. Could you—right this instant, without doing a bunch of research—do this, if you wanted to?

What's your proudest programming moment? At some point, you wrote a program—or part of a program—that proves you're a genius. Did anybody else recognize your Einstein moment? Bonus: Did you go out of your way to make sure somebody recognized your development epiphany?

What's your biggest moment of programming shame? At some point, you (probably) wrote something you now realize is complete trash. Did you realize it was garbage at the time? Did you fess up? Does it still haunt you at night?

What's the best trade show swag you've ever received? Surely you've admitted to yourself that one of the reasons you go to trade shows is to pick up the free stuff. What's the coolest free thing you've ever gotten?

What would you say to set the record straight? A major network calls you and says they've reserved two minutes of airtime for you to explain to the world what developers are really like. What do you say? vsm



Elden Nelson Editor

How are you the same as-and different thanother developers? Write to me at realitycheck@ fawcette.com.

Letters to Visual Studio Magazine are welcome. Letters must include your name, address, and daytime phone number to be considered for publication. Letters might be edited for form, fit, and style. Please send them to Letters to the Editor, c/o Visual Studio Magazine, 209 Hamilton Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94301-2500; fax them to 650-853-0230; or e-mail them to vsmedit@fawcette.com.

Newer ≠ Better

In regards to Reality Check, "Are You a Techno-Retro-Grouch?" by Elden Nelson [Visual Basic Programmer's Journal August 2001]: The problem, as I see it, is one of attitude. I think a lot of programmers believe programming is about technology, when it's really the other way aroundtechnology is about programming. It's a way to get certain things done faster and not really the end in itself. Libraries and frameworks and platforms will never be a substitute for creativity and perseverance. People seem more interested in acquiring a long list of acronyms (XML, JSP, EJB ...) rather than acquiring a deep understanding of the means of creating algorithms and machine architecture. Without knowledge of these two things, it's difficult to do much more than assemble some configuration of a prefabricated machine.

I see a lot of new applications but few new concepts. Maybe I am a techno-retrogrouch, but to be one at the age of 26 seems a sad commentary. It's not that I want to go back to hand-crafting 3-D graphics algorithms in 8088 assembler or that I believe you're not a programmer if you don't code in C. I'm just a little saddened when I meet programmers who cannot appreciate the beauty of a game such as Pong.

Marvin Wilson, New York

I became tired of the incessant and increasing "progress" in technology around the time Windows debuted. Every few months, there's a new operating system and a new language version. We learn HTML and out comes XML. We learn VB6 and out comes VB.NET. We learn Access and they want Oracle. We have no time to devote to applications due to system software updates.

I don't see how anyone has the time (or ability) to keep up with this nonsense. Recently, VBPI had an article on VB.NET and its differences from VB6 ["Drill Down on VB.NET" by James Foxall, February 2001].

Our current code won't work. I sighed when I learned about the demise of control arrays and considered the redundant code necessary to replace them. And then, the bombshell. No native file support! WHAT? I can't access a simple flat file? No byte-stream I/O? That means I can't use VB.NET. It also means I won't use it.

I have had enough. I'm getting out. I retired last month, and shall use VB6 at home until it rots, at which time I shall revert to paper and pen.

Dave Westfall, Southfield, Mich.

VB Does Graphics, Too

Thank you so much for the article "Take Control of DirectX" by Jonny Anderson [Visual Basic Programmer's Journal June 2001]. In the past, so much of your magazine was devoted to databases, it really was a breath of fresh air to see an article on graphics. VB is capable of so much more. My hat is off to you.

Robert Martin, Longview, Texas

Get the Code

Use these Locator+ codes to download the code for this issue of VSM at www.vbpj.com or www.vcdj.com.

VS0110

VS0110: All the listings and code files for the October 2001 issue of VSM in one ZIP file

VS0110RT: "VB.NET: Pointers Add Power and Safety": Listing 1, which shows you how to create a read-only view into a text file

VS0110DT: "Enhance Performance With ADO Connection Objects": the code to create the COM and MTS implementations of the DLL described in the article

VS0110CE: C# Explorer: Listings 1 through 4 and the finished project that creates, displays, and animates the Mandelbrot set

VS0110WS: Web Services: a basic, non-interfacebased Web Service; two interface-based Web Services; a test client that uses them all; and Listings 4 and 5

VS0110GS: Getting Started: a complete utility to create VB project documentation, as well as Listings A, B, and C, which weren't printed due to space

VS0110DT: Desktop Developer: the extender class and a test project that demonstrates its use

VS0110QA: Q&A: C# code for the first two questions (Listings A and B), VB.NET and C# ASPX files for the dynamically created Repeater control, and the SQL script for stripping the time off of a date in SQL Server

VS0110AN: ASP.NET: code to create a WebForm that users fill out to send e-mail from your Web site VS0110DD: Database Design: a sample application demonstrating the classes for saving and retrieving

VS0110BB: Black Belt: a Web Service built using C++ and ATL Server, that same Web Service built using C#, and a C# client that uses the Web Service

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The .NET Learning Curve

Dan Appleman, leading author on VB

The biggest challenge .NET poses to Windows developers today is not deployment - it's education. The .NET Framework is so huge and so different, that you'll need to invest significant time studying and experimenting with .NET before you start deploying real applications. How does one go about learning .NET? Expensive courses and conferences? Books? Articles? Regardless, it is essential to first learn the core concepts of .NET. That is the foundation on which you can base further learning, and that's the focus of my new book "Moving to VB.NET: Strategies, Concepts and Code". You can read the introduction and sample text at www.desaware.com. There you'll also read about SpyWorks 6.3 with .NET support, VersionStamper's support for .NET applications that use COM components, and new products designed specifically for .NET. Dan



NT Service Toolkit Full featured services with VB6!

Visual Basic programmers have long searched for a good way to create NT Services using Visual Basic. Yet every solution they found had serious limitations and compromises - until now. Desaware's NT Service Toolkit provides all the power of a C++ service from VB - but the

services are far easier to create and debug!

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- Access and control services through COM or DCOM.
- Expose client objects via COM or DCOM.
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- Create background threads for asynchronous operations.
- Create control panel applets to manage your services.
- All service notifications (including those new to Win 2000).
 Simulator allows testing without installing as a service.
- Impersonation allows acting on behalf of clients.
- Access to all service configuration parameters.



Escape DLL Hell!

VersionStamper helps eliminate incompatibility problems that can occur when distributing component based applications - including .NET applications that use COM components. Your application can analyze a client system using an embedded dependency list or data from your Web or FTP site. Problems can be resolved by

notifying the user, reporting via Email, or automatic download of the correct components from your Web or FTP site.



New! Event Log Toolkit

Create custom event sources with this easy to use toolkit. Eliminates the problem with VB6 in which all events are logged as coming from VBRuntime. Event sources are easy to distribute, self-installing, and support multiple languages. Included code demonstrates advanced event reporting API calls.



Data Storage for VB, VBA and Internet Applications

StorageTools allows you to create complex documents, each of which can be subdivided into multiple named blocks of data. StorageTools actually gives you more data storage flexibility than most databases, without the overhead!



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Books



Moving to VB.Net: Strategies, Concepts and Code

VB.Net is not Visual Basic. Porting is stupid. COM is "dead". These are just a few of the things you'll learn as Dan takes you on a journey unlike any other into the world of VB.Net. Covers adoption strategies, unlearning VB6 concepts that are fatal in VB.Net, and analysis of language changes that goes beyond the documentation. APRESS, ISBN 1-893115-97-6



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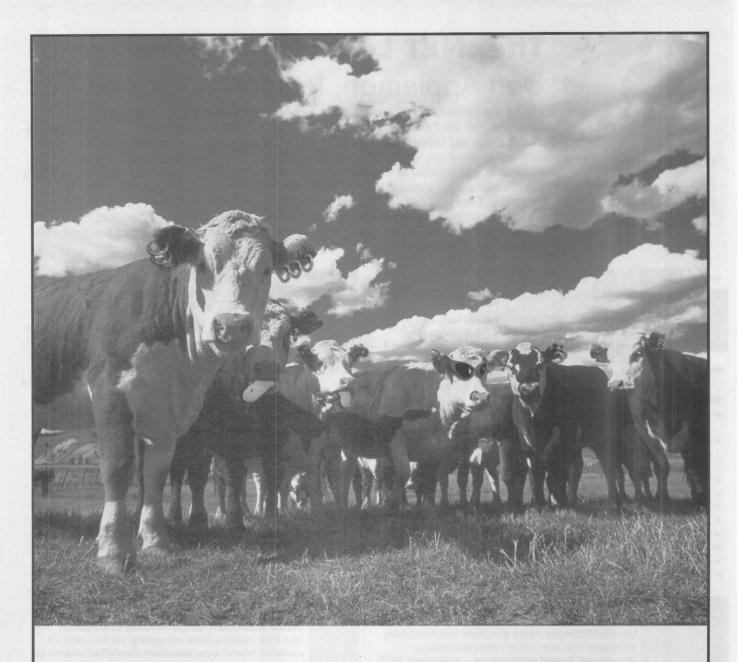
Dan Appleman's Visual Basic Programmer's Guide to the Win32 API - The core Windows Software Development Kit rewritten for VB programmers. Dan Appleman's Win32 API Puzzle Book and Tutorial for VB Programmers teaches you to call any API function from VB5 & 6. Developing COM/ActiveX Components with Visual Basic 6.0. The essentials of COM and component development for VB.

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A Web Site Dream Team

The technologies needed to create increasingly sophisticated Web applications are growing more complex. Gone are the days when building a Web site with Notepad was feasible. If you need to put together a site—in Internet time—you need the right tools.

I've long relied on Microsoft's FrontPage and Visual InterDev, but Macromedia's Dreamweaver 4 Fireworks 4 Suite (bundling the company's two products together and giving it way too long of a name) provides some tempting reasons to switch. This is a comprehensive package of Web and graphics development tools that has the added benefit of extensibility.

Dreamweaver is a Web site design and development tool that includes an HTML editor, support for W3C standards and accessibility features, support for CSS, and, well, everything you need to

Dreamweaver 4 Fireworks 4 Studio

Macromedia

Web: www.macromedia.com Phone: 415-252-2000

Price: \$399

Quick Facts: Extensive collection of Web site and application tools, with plenty of support for graphics-intensive sites.

Pros: Virtually everything is in the box; great documentation and support; many new features to round out the products.

Cons: Time-consuming to learn; lack of good programming database support (available in the UltraDev edition).



Graphics to Die For. Fireworks 4, which comprises half the suite, provides a rich set of bitmap and vector tools that let you create, edit, and animate your Web graphics. Macromedia is positioning Fireworks 4 as a direct competitor to Adobe Photoshop 6 for professional Web design.

build rich Web sites and applications. This latest version adds a slew of new features, including an integrated text editor with color-coded HTML and scripting code, a JavaScript debugger, and an integrated O'Reilly code reference for information about tags and objects. One cool new feature is the Asset Management Tool, which lets you track all site media—including site images, colors, and external URLs—in a central location.

The other product in the suite is Fireworks 4, which you use to design and optimize Web graphics for easy integration into your site. It also sports many new features, such as a popup menu creator to implement cool site navigation without writing all the messy client-side code; a Layers panel, which has expanded thumbnails of each layer's objects and advanced masking capabilities; and a Batch Processing Wizard for executing multiple processes. Fireworks' support for importing and/or exporting graphic elements now includes Photoshop, FreeHand 9, EPS, and wireless BMPs.

Help is on the Way

One thing that seems to pervade every type of project, regardless of language or the degree of programmer proficiency, is a lack of documentation—both written manuals and help files.

RoboHelp Enterprise is a one-size-fits-all attempt to address that situation. After spending some time with it, I've concluded that it's a real powerhouse. The Enterprise incarnation is a superset of the other target-specific RoboHelp versions. It also adds server-side functionality not present in any other version.

These additional features use eHelp's MindReader server, which runs under Internet Information Server (IIS). There are two types of MindReader features—a natural-language search engine, which is aimed at your end users, and a set of report functions, aimed at the administrative and development people working on the project. The natural-language feature requires the RoboHelp Enterprise project type; it won't work with HTML Help, WinHelp, or any of the other targeted platforms that RoboHelp supports. This isn't an issue for an

RoboHelp Enterprise

eHelp Corp.

Web: www.ehelp.com Phone: 800-358-9370

Price: \$1,798

Quick Facts: An all-encompassing help development system.

Pros: Powerful; covers a wide array of target platforms.

Cons: Natural language engine requires IIS; can't be deployed to standalone apps.



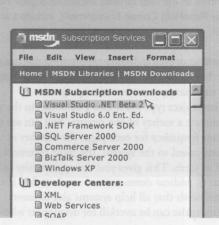
An IDE by Any Other Name. RoboHelp Enterprise's Authoring Environment has a similar feel to FrontPage, and the resemblance is more than skin-deep—you can use it to develop Web sites, too, complete with natural-language search functions. The HTML Help Environment handles all the help formats *except* for legacy WinHelp HLP projects; the RoboHelp Classic Environment, included with the Enterprise edition, manages these projects.

organizational intranet or even an Internet application that can access your Web server, but it precludes you from adding natural-language searches to your standalone, non-networked projects.

The Enterprise project type maintains a database on the server and uses it to generate a variety of live reports. You can see charts detailing the access frequency for each page, the number of unanswerable questions posed to the system, the most common questions asked, and so forth. This gives you the opportunity to hone your help system to address demonstrated needs rather than the merely *anticipated* needs that all help systems aim to meet.

RoboHelp Enterprise can be overkill for developers who don't

Hopelessly exaggerated claims such as "This product



Tired of ad fluff? Get essential developer resources with an MSDN® Subscription. Want to get priority access to over 1,000 continuously-updated product downloads, DVDs, or CDs with the latest tools, platform, and server technologies? Get an MSDN Subscription, and start building your next big thing, msdn.microsoft.com/subscriptions

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A Web Site Dream Team

Macromedia products are complex and state-of-the-art, which usually means the learning curve is steep. This suite is no exception, but the company is working to make its various products easier to learn and use. The suite's comprehensive documentation, instructional videos, help files, and extensive Web site do help navigate the learning curve, but don't expect to crank out a professional Web site after your first all-nighter.

All I found missing in this bundle are the features that Dreamweaver UltraDev—Dreamweaver 4's big brother—provides, such as easy data access and extensive support for programming. So big-time Web developers will probably want to spend the extra \$300 and get the UltraDev 4 Fireworks 4 Studio bundle. But if you're a designer who doesn't write code, this bundle is probably more than enough.

For the first time with a Web site development tool, I feel like I did when I first used Microsoft Office—it has many more features than I'll ever use, but it's nice to have them available as I discover what they do. Sigh. It might finally be time to give FrontPage and Visual InterDev their pink slips.

Don Kiely is a senior software technologist for Third Sector Technologies in Fairbanks, Alaska. He's written several books about VB and VC++, and he speaks regularly at VBITS. Reach him at donkiely@computer.org.

Help is on the Way

need to target enterprise systems but do need to develop intensive help systems for standalone applications. Although Robo-Help Enterprise compiles help systems for HTML Help, WinHelp, JavaHelp, Oracle Help, and eHelp's browser-oriented platform-independent WebHelp format, you don't *need* it to target those formats. The RoboHelp Office version, which costs roughly half as much as the Enterprise version, tackles those formats exactly the same way as the Enterprise version. And,

because the Office version is a superset of the HTML Help and Classic versions, you can save even more by purchasing one of those two systems if you don't need to work with WinHelp files *and* the rest of the supported formats.

There's no way to address the fantastic array of development functions that all of these packages provide. In addition to creating help systems, you can also import and translate existing systems and output help systems to written manual format to take care of your printed documentation needs.

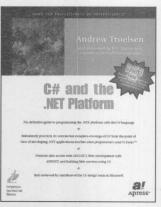
You can download 15-day evaluation copies from eHelp's Web site, so you should try the systems before committing to a purchase. Unless you work in an environment where *no* documentation is *ever* required, I think you'll enjoy working with RoboHelp. **VSM**

Ron Schwarz lurks in rural Michigan. When he's not digging out of the mountain of e-mail in his inbox, he maintains his sanity by restoring classic cameras. He welcomes your comments at www.clubvb.com.

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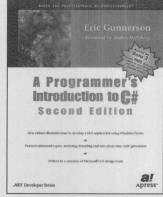


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Deliver Spreadsheets Over the Web

tion Server (IIS) that generates Microsoft Excel spreadsheets from a data source. Using Active Server Pages (ASP), you can produce text, graphs, and charts that correspond to the BIFF 8 format used by Excel 97, 2000, and 2002. This capability lets you take advantage of Excel's rich formatting and formulas while providing the latest statistics from your database. The budget-conscious should take note that you don't even need to buy Excel to run or view reports—the component works without requiring Excel on the Web server, and Microsoft offers a free Excel reader.

During the easy installation, watch for a privacy issue. The



SoftArtisans

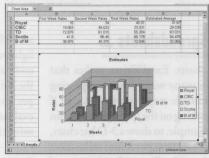
Web: www.softartisans.com Phone: 877-SOFTART

Price: Server license starts at \$799

Quick Facts: Component that generates Excel spreadsheets, reports, and charts from scripts or databases.

Pros: Flexible and sophisticated; built for high-powered Web use; good documentation and sample code.

Cons: No support for pivot tables; sends registration information to SoftArtisans without prompting; no fixed price.



Generate Excel Spreadsheets — Without Excel. ExcelWriter 2.0 lets your Web server deliver Excel spreadsheets on the fly without requiring Microsoft Excel on the server. You can connect to an ADO data source and program ExcelWriter's objects using ASP to generate 2-D and 3-D charts.

license says the product sends your registration data to SoftArtisans automatically. Specifically, "HRESULT of registration, Username, Computername, Domainname, Time Zone, OS Version, Locale Id, Browser Version, Source IP Address and CPU count."

To give ExcelWriter a spin, I used ASP to read data from an Access database and push the results out to Excel as a sorted table. Thanks to the example files, producing a simple spreadsheet application takes only a few minutes. Use the familiar ActiveX Data Objects (ADO) to connect to the database and execute a SQL query. After assigning values to the cells, you define the style of the columns using ExcelWriter's CreateStyle method. For example, you can format a date using DateStyle.Number = 17, or you can set the width of a text column using cells.ColumnWidth(i) = 20.

If you're generating Excel spreadsheets, you probably also want

Snuff Out Resource Leaks

inding bottlenecks and resource leaks in your code is a crucial part of testing and deploying robust applications. There are many choices out there for tools that can help you with these tasks. Most of them are large, complex, and costly.

But Electric Software's GlowCode is an excellent tool for profiling and understanding your code and detecting memory leaks at an affordable price. The tool is simple and straightforward to use, and I was able to get meaningful, detailed, and easily understandable results in minutes the first time I used it.

Using GlowCode starts with the GlowCode Loader, which allows you to choose whether you want to launch your app from the loader directly, attach the GlowCode Profiler to a running process,

GlowCode 3.0

Electric Software Inc.

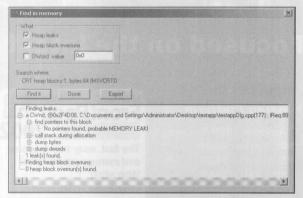
Web: www.glowcode.com

Price: \$295

Quick Facts: Quick and easy profiling tool that snuffs out resource leaks and bottlenecks.

Pros: Fast; easy to learn and use.

Cons: Slightly primitive user interface; sparse online documentation.



GlowCode Finds a Leak. GlowCode detects leaked resources quickly and easily, providing detailed information to help track down the cause.

or link the GlowCode toolset directly into your application. If you choose the latter, you get some brief instructions to add the provided glowcode.cpp file to your app. But you also need to ensure the GlowCode gc2core.dll file is either in your program's folder or in a system path folder where you can find it. If you're going to use GlowCode with a release version of your program, you also need to make sure a program database (PDB) is available.

Once GlowCode is attached to a running application through any of these means, the GlowCode Dashboard arrives to provide information on the running program. The Dashboard is an easy-to-use tabbed interface with tabs for each of the program's main functions: Profiler, Trace, Coverage, and Resources. There's also a More tab, which is where you find the basic program functions

Deliver Spreadsheets ...

to display charts. ExcelWriter makes that easy, too. In many ways, you are repeating the programmatic steps you would take if you were working on the spreadsheet within Excel. For example, to show a 3-D bar chart, you generate the data, put it into cells, select ranges, and set the format for the type of chart. Anyone who is comfortable in VBA will grasp the objects in ExcelWriter easily. One disappointment is its lack of support for pivot tables. That addition would give it a big competitive boost against reporting products from Crystal Decisions.

In my examples, I generated spreadsheets on the fly. For static reports, schedule a Windows Scripting Host script to write a single XLS file to the file system instead of streaming new spreadsheets to each user.

ExcelWriter is fun to use, works well, and provides good documentation and example code. For the forward-thinking purchaser, SoftArtisans' Web site shows the product working already in ASP .NET. A

server license starts at \$799 per CPU for the light version, but you'll have to contact the company on pricing out the full version of the software because it is "negotiated on a per purchase basis." You can obtain a free evaluation download from http://support.softartisans.com/evalindex.asp. VSM

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Snuff Out Resource Leaks

normally found in a menu, such as Help, options, version info, and so on.

The Profiler, Trace, and Coverage tabs take a consistent approach, consisting of an expandable treeview display that lets you drill down to the module, file, function, or line of code level. There are also additional columns in the tab that display the results of that tab's purpose. Each tab has buttons to

start and stop the profiling, clear the display and counts, change the current hooks into the program, export the displayed results to a file or the clipboard, or get options relevant to the tab's function. You can hook into system or linked DLLs that your program uses if you want to see their contribution to your code's performance.

You can use GlowCode as a simple tool during ad hoc testing to ensure you get good coverage of your code, or as a cross-check of test suites to make sure you're getting the coverage you think you are. The documentation is a little sparse and the user interface a bit primitive, but because the tool is so straightforward and intuitive, you don't need a fancy GUI or reams of documentation to get useful results in a hurry. USIM

Brian Noyes is a senior software engineer with Digital Access Corp. He's an MCSD with nine years of software development, project management, and test and evaluation experience. E-mail him at bnoyes@domeworks.com.



Product Listings

Editor's Note: Please send product information to Product Listings Editor, c/o Fawcette Technical Publications, 209 Hamilton Avenue. Palo Alto, CA 94301-2500; fax: 650-853-0230; e-mail: vsmedit@fawcette.com.

Dataphor

Dataphor is designed to provide responsive and thorough data access and manipulation. Written in C#, the program consists of a language specification and a server architecture. Features include unified navigational access, an extensible data dictionary, database-level constraints, and the ability to update queries. Contact for pricing.

Phone: 888-324-3988: 801-221-8222 Web: www.softwisetools.com

Gen<X>

Gen<X> is designed to capture code written into templates and reuse it from project to project. The program combines changing input variables with static code, using an engine to merge at run time, and a syntax to declare the variables when making a template. The syntax is virtually an exact match to Active Server Pages (ASP) and does not require a Web server to run. Contact for pricing.

DevelopMentor Phone: 310-214-7800 Web: www.develop.com

Internhor

Interphor is a group of technologies that generate user interfaces dynamically using information provided by the data dictionary. The interfaces are then presented using a thin client metaphor. You can tailor complete applications to fit the requirements of any project. Contact for pricing.

Softwise Phone: 888-324-3988; 801-221-8222 Web: www.softwisetools.com

Updates:

Acceler8DB 4.7

Acceler8DB is a client/server database management system designed for Windows and AS/400 systems. The program allows applications to access multiple Acceler8DB and DB2/400 databases concurrently and interchangeably. The program stores and presents data through physical and logical files. You can also store data on standalone PCs or on Windows NT/2000 servers accessible by TCP/IP. Acceler8DB is equipped with an Acceler8DB Manager to facilitate the administration of database and print files. Contact for pricing.

ASNA Phone: 800-289-2762 Web: www.asna.com

AppForge 2.0

AppForge 2.0 enables Visual Basic developers to create applications for Palm OS, Pocket PC, and Win32-powered devices using a single code base. It also allows PDB libraries to run on the Pocket PC, giving cross-platform functionality. New features in version 2.0 include

color support, dropdown menus, user-defined classes, double-precision floating-point operation, overlapping control support, larger code segments, and currency support for Visual Basic 6.0. Contact for pricing.

AppForge Phone: 678-686-9000 Web: www.appforge.com

AppForge SDK 2.0

AppForge SDK 2.0 is a collection of files, libraries, and utilities that allow you to use Visual C++ to create applications and ActiveX controls for Palm OS. Pocket PC, and Win32powered devices using a single code base. The ActiveX controls created with the SDK are designed to integrate seamlessly with AppForge 2.0. The program integrates with Visual Studio for Windows, Metrowerks CodeWarrior, or PRCTools for Palm OS. Contact for pricing.

AppForge Phone: 678-686-9000 Web: www.appforge.com

CAST Application Mining Suite 4.0

CAST Application Mining Suite 4.0 is a suite of tools that generates a graphical roadmap of client/server applications and databases. showing the structure of a system and the interrelationship of its objects. Its drill-down views and change-impact analysis are designed to help you gain control of large, complex database applications. It supports SQL Server and Oracle databases as well as applications written in Visual Basic and PowerBuilder. It also offers limited support for 3GL code stored as ASCII text, such as Visual C++. New features in version 4.0 include a new Java Analyzer, support for J2EE- and .NET-compliant applications, optimized legibility of graphical views, and a new HTML Report wizard. Contact for pricing.

Phone: 415-296-1300 Weh: www.castsoftware.com

Chart FX Client Server

Chart FX Client Server is a COM-based, 32-bit charting tool that lets you deploy powerful charts in your VB, Visual C++, Delphi, and Access applications. The program includes an OLE server, server extensions, and Client Server wizards. It is recoded completely in C# to ensure .NET compatibility. New features include increased security, integration with Web Services, enhanced XML support, new API and Flash generation, use of new GDI features, and adoption of the Windows XP OS look and feel. \$499.

Software FX Phone: 800-392-4278; 561-999-8888 Web: www.softwarefx.com

Chart FX IE 2000

Chart FX IE 2000 is a charting tool for Internet/ intranet developers. It offers the same charting engine as Chart FX Client Server; an image painter; the ability to generate ASP, ColdFusion, and client-side code; and Visual Interface 6.0 compliance. New features include increased security, integration with

Web Services, enhanced XML support, new API and Flash generation, use of new GDI features, and adoption of the Windows XP OS look and feel. Starts at \$1,399.

Software FX Phone: 800-392-4278: 561-999-8888 Web: www.softwarefx.com

Database Toolbox

ASNA Database Toolbox connects ASNA's Acceler8DB database to Windows and Web applications. The toolbox is a scalable database management system designed specifically for Windows and Active Server Pages (ASP) applications, providing direct database access for the AS/400, Windows NT/2000 Server, and local PCs. You can use it with Visual Basic, Visual C++, and Java. Contact for pricing.

ASNA Phone: 800-289-2762 Web: www.asna.com

DB2 Universal Database 7.2

DB2 Universal Database 7.2 is a Web-enabled relational database management system. It is scalable from single processors to symmetric multiprocessors to massively parallel clusters. New features in version 7.2 include new assist wizards. Sybase and SQL Server wrappers, a DB2 Connect Web Starter kit. and support for messages, including XML documents. Contact for pricing.

Phone: 800-IBM-4YOU; 914-499-1900 Weh: www software ihm com

NT Service Toolkit 1.1

NT Service Toolkit 1.1 is a framework that lets you write fully featured NT/2000 services while adhering to Visual Basic's programming and threading rules. The program supports all NT service options and controls. It supports client requests on independent threads for scalability, with available client impersonation allowing services to act on behalf of clients in their own security context. Client requests and service control is possible through COM/COM+/DCOM. You can build monitors, background taskers, agents, resource pools, and business objects using Visual C++ \$499

Desaware Phone: 408-377-4770 Web: www.desaware.com

R:BASE 2000 6.5

R:BASE 2000 6.5 is a PC-based database management system based on the relational model. It provides intuitive interfaces, such as clickable images, and user-defined functions that offer direct control of function specification. The engine allows for large, customizable data queries; you can use it over a network without setting up a network server file. Features in version 6.5 include support for long filenames, support for calling DLLs, form flexibility, the ability to use PAUSE 3 functionality and WALKMENUs in a Windows environment, and context-sensitive help. Starts at \$500.

R:BASE Technologies Phone: 724-733-0053 Weh: www.rhase.com

Rational Rose 2001a

Rational Rose 2001a is a graphical component modeling and development tool that facilitates software application modeling. The program lets you visualize your applications graphically using industry-standard UML. It supports generation and round-trip engineering in C++, Visual Basic, and Java. New features in version 2001a include the ability to forward- or reverse-engineer directly to an IDE, the ability to search for JDKs automatically, 20 new design patterns, enhanced J2EE support, support for modeling of views and tablespaces, and data storage modeling for DB2, Oracle, SQL Server, and SQL Server 2000. Contact for pricing.

Rational Software Phone: 800-728-1212; 408-863-9900 Web: www.rational.com

ScheduleX 8.0

ScheduleX 8.0 combines five lightweight (ATL) components for calendar, task management, and scheduling applications. Advanced Calendar, DayView, and TaskPad components let you create Personal Information Management (PIM) software, project management and tracking, or any application that requires advanced scheduling. New features in version 8.0 include a configurable display, support for international date formats, customization of date separators, and the ability to choose the time display style. \$395.

Infragistics Phone: 800-231-8588 Web: www.infragistics.com

Team Remote Debugger 2001

Team Remote Debugger 2001 lets you trace any number of code units of any kind (ASP, MTS, T-SQL, COM+, ActiveX EXE, DLL, COM, Thread, or CFML) written in any language (ASP, VB, VC++, Delphi, T-SQL, VJ, or CFML) residing on multiple shared and dedicated servers at the same time, without the need to attach to process. Features include the ability to pass messages from remote code units to local machines, the ability to pass dialogs from remote code, remote code debugging, debugging on multiple servers, and collaborative team debugging. Contact for pricing. Spline Technologies

Web: www.remotedebugger.com

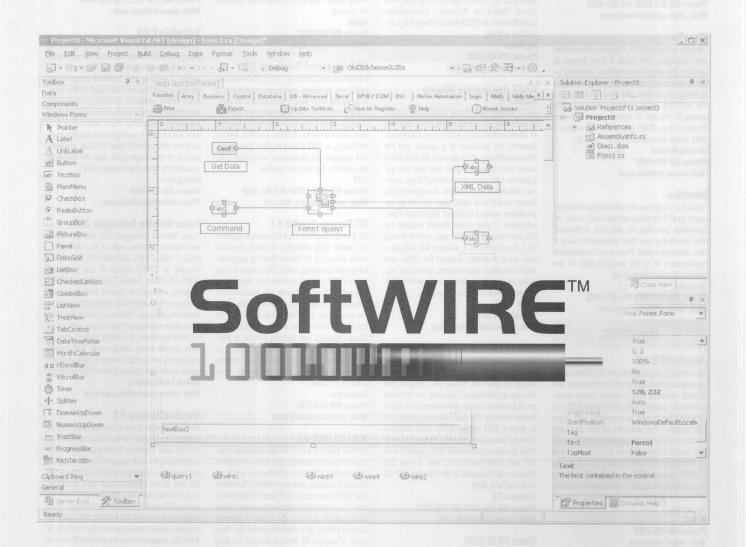
VersionStamper 6.5

VersionStamper 6.5 is an ActiveX control that detects component version incompatibilities on end-user systems. It lets you create selfupdating apps with support for the Internet and intranet. The program includes both 16bit and 32-bit COM/ActiveX OCX controls. and it works with all COM/ActiveX controlcompatible development environments. New features in version 6.5 include the ability to include custom messages for file conflicts in a file list, support to run the Conflict Wizard in batch mode to generate or update the reference file list, support for scanning Wise and InstallShield installation scripts to generate the reference file list, and updates to the VersionStamper Internet components to support proxy servers. \$249.

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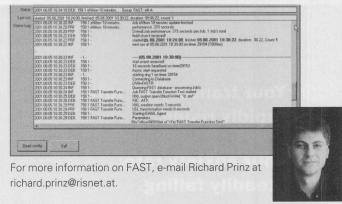
16 Commerce Blvd • Middleboro, MA 02346 phone: (508) 946-8900 • fax: (508) 946-9500

Get Financial News FAST

he Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and Austrian national newspapers are quick to gather their financial and world news using a Visual Studio solution called FAST (Financial Access Storage and Transfer system).

FAST is a back-office application that acquires data from the well-known Reuters news service—either by satellite or land line—and stores it in a database. It then delivers the data to the user either in raw XML or in formatted Extensible Stylesheet Language (XSL) through HTTP, FTP, Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP), or Short Message Service (SMS). FAST provides an "easy way to work with Reuters financial data," says sole developer Richard Prinz of Regionale Informations Systeme GmbH (RIS) in Wiener Neustadt, Austria. Users can run the app in the background as a service or in the foreground as a console.

RIS uses FAST internally, delivering the output to subscribing customers. But the company will soon sell it to users who want to process Reuters data themselves. The 20 MB app, consisting of 20 DLLs and six EXEs, took Prinz one and a half years to develop. He



used Visual Basic 6.0 for 80 percent of the solution, and Visual C++ and Visual J++ for the rest. FAST supports Microsoft Access and SQL Server databases, and will support Oracle in the future.

Prinz used Reuters' Source/Sink Lib (SSL) development toolkit to build FAST, as well as "lots of information from MSDN and [the Microsoft] Knowledge Base," he says. He's most proud of the app's flexibility and was most challenged by its "horrible" multithreading issues.

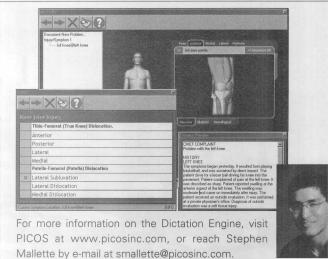
In the future, Prinz would like to add features for statistical data analysis and mobile usage. He's also actively evaluating Visual Studio .NET: "We have already started some development with the beta version and are satisfied with the results ... in about a year, if all goes well, we'll have a .NET version available." —*Nina Goldschlager*

Handhelds Visit the Doctor's Office

andheld computers seem to be popping up everywhere now—including the doctor's office. Typically, doctors meeting with patients dictate to a recorder or scribble notes on a pad. After the visit, someone transcribes the notes, then a medical coder reviews them and applies appropriate codes for billing. This system can be time-consuming, costly, and error-prone.

PICOS, based in Sterling, Va., has circumvented this process with the Dictation Engine—part of PICOS' Total Practice Manager (TPM) suite, which performs all the tasks needed at a doctor's office, including scheduling, billing, purchasing, and inventory. Physicians at Dulles Orthopedics Group—a beta test site in Sterling—employ TPM on their Fujitsu Stylistic LT C-500s. As doctors meet with patients, they point-and-click through a series of logically displayed questions and answers, many displayed as detailed, high-resolution, 3-D graphics of the human anatomy. Once doctors finish their exam, the Dictation Engine produces a readable dictation that becomes part of the patient's history, as well as codes that meet industry standards for billing. Only a simple review and approval from billing personnel are needed to send the claim to the patient's insurance company.

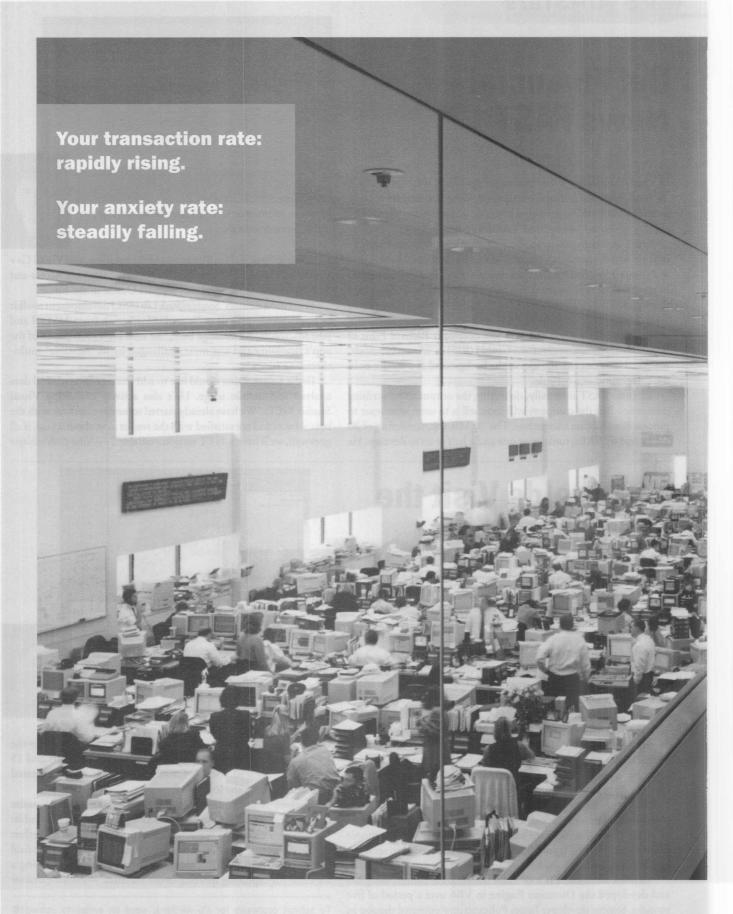
Stephen Mallette, PICOS' chief information officer, designed and developed the Dictation Engine in VB6 over a period of five months. System developer James Policano implemented the app in its host application, TPMVisit, a module of TPM. Satish Unni,



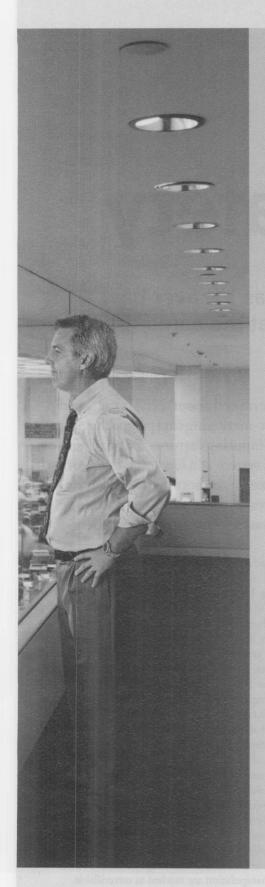
system analyst, gathered and documented the logic that drives the engine. The Dictation Engine comprises 10 class modules and 15 forms (roughly 750 possible forms if you count those generated dynamically from the logic files).

Mallette is proud that "the project came in on time, under budget, and with all requested functionality present." He adds: "The key to our success was not underestimating the level of effort required." Future plans include adding logic files for other medical specialties besides orthopedics. Another possibility: developing a logic file for capturing sporting-event statistics. —*Nicole Pizzurro*

To submit proposals for VS All-Stars, send an e-mail to vsmedit@fawcette.com.



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MICROSOFT SQL SERVER" 2000 The company continues to grow and grow. And your system's transaction rates are climbing in lockstep with it. A big deal, for sure—but nothing to get anxious about. That's because SQL Server 2000 offers scalability for even the most demanding environments. So you know that no matter how much—or how fast—your system needs to expand, you'll have the tools to handle it.

Part of the flexible Microsoft .NET Enterprise Server family, SQL Server 2000 recently achieved 20,000 SAP Standard Sales and Distribution (SD) Application Benchmark Users with a response SQL SERVER 2000 BENCHMARKS

Application/Workload	World Record Results
SAP R/3 Sales & Distribution	
PeopleSoft 8 CRM	30,000 concurrent users
	13,000 concurrent users
	4,500 concurrent users
Onyx	32,000 concurrent users

time of 1.91 seconds on a 32-processor Unisys ES7000 system running as the database server

in a R/3 4.6C 3-Tier environment, surpassing a result achieved with Oracle 8.1 running on a Sun system with 64 processors.* In addition to world-class performance, SQL Server 2000 has price/performance numbers that are 2.5 times better than the closest competitor.† Add to that native XML support in SQL Server 2000 and you've got the database that's ready to handle Web-enabled enterprise applications far into the future.

To get the full story on Microsoft SQL Server 2000 scalability, go to microsoft.com/sql/worldrecord Software for the Agile Business.

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Pointers Add Power and Safety

VB.NET comes as close to having pointers as VB ever has, while making memory manipulation safer at the same time.

by Robert Teixeira

Technology Toolbox

- VB.NET
- □ C#
- ☐ SQL Server 2000
- ASP .NET
- □ XML
- □ VB6
- 1 Other:

.NET SDK

any VB programmers are concerned and confused about .NET's managed memory model. Perhaps this is due partly to marketing campaigns that put the spotlight on .NET's Web and distributed computing features. But make no mistake: VB's ability to work with the Windows system at a low level, and work with unmanaged code from external libraries, has never been better. I demonstrated some of VB.NET's powerful new features in this area in my "Breaking API Barriers" article (see Resources), but that was only the tip of the iceberg.

In this article, I bid farewell to CopyMemory (also known as the RtlMoveMemory API function) and show you VB.NET's amazing new power over memory and pointers. That power is found in four new tools: IntPtr, .NET's platform-dependent representation of a memory address; GCHandle, which helps you pin and retrieve the address of data in the managed memory heap; the Marshal class, the one-stop shop for all your memory allocation, cleanup, and manipulation needs; and Delegate, .NET's representation of a function pointer.

It's worth going over a few safety issues before you dive into .NET's new pointer features. I covered one of those issues in my August article, but I'll restate it here because it's worth review within this context. An automatic garbage collector (GC) maintains the managed heap: It compacts unused space and readjusts any managed references to the memory that was moved. Because of its dynamic nature, you need to take extra precautions whenever you want to capture an address within the managed heap. This involves the act of "pinning," which I'll revisit later in this article.

The next safety issue relates to data integrity. When you take the address of a piece of data within the managed heap and pass that address to unmanaged code (any code written outside of .NET), the .NET system can't guarantee the integrity of your data because the unmanaged code can do whatever it wants to the data without considering safety. Therefore, the compiler marks any operations that do this (using API function calls, for example) as unverifiable.

The last safety issue involves trust and permissions. The .NET system assures that its elements won't compromise your computer's security. For example, it knows which resources require file-system access and allows you to grant or deny the use of this resource depending on where the code came from. However, the .NET system has no way of knowing what resources will be accessed by unmanaged code, or how maliciously the unmanaged code might use a given resource. What's more, by manipulating pointers directly, it's possible that the data or functions of a component marked as safe could be inadvertently or intentionally replaced by more malicious code—one more reason that calls to unmanaged code and direct pointer manipulation are marked as unverifiable.

If you decide to work with direct memory manipulation in VB.NET, the first thing you need to understand is the IntPtr type. IntPtr is a structure that

Resources

- .NET Framework Class Library: http://msdn. microsoft.com/library/ en-us/cpref/html/ cpref_start.asp
- "Break API Barriers" by Robert Teixeira [Visual Basic Programmer's Journal August 2001]
- Black Belt Programming, "Provide Pointers to Class Functions," by Matthew Curland [Visual Basic Programmer's Journal August 2001]

represents both addresses and handles (most handles are pointers to Windows pointers). IntPtr instances are also platform-dependent (or independent, depending on your point of view). On a 32-bit system, IntPtr is 32-bit, while on a 64-bit system, IntPtr is 64-bit. The benefit is that you don't need to change or recompile your code for both platforms. Any function within the .NET Framework that exposes a way to work with addresses and handles uses the IntPtr type. Such functions are marshaled to unmanaged code simply as the internal address number, meaning you can pass a variable of IntPtr type ByVal to any unmanaged code that expects a pointer. So the good news is that, although you can't use this in VB.NET:

Dim lpMyVariable As Void *

this works brilliantly:

Dim lpMyVariable As IntPtr

Note that there was no IntPtr type in beta 1—instead, functions that worked with pointers and handles used the Integer type. The IntPtr type has a ToInt32 method that converts the address to an Integer, but that can and will cause an Overflow exception on a 64-bit system. IntPtr also has a ToInt64 method, but you'll have to keep track of the platform if you want to do these conversions.

Get a Handle on the Garbage Collector

Next, let's examine how you place the address of a variable into an IntPtr. You use the GCHandle class, which has an AddrOf-PinnedObject method that returns an IntPtr for a variable. You must "pin" the data before you can get this address. This prevents the garbage collector from moving the data inadvertently while you're referring to the original address. This code pins a variable, displays its address on the console window, and frees the handle:

' dim managed variable Dim MyString As String

- ' pin variable and create
- ' GC handle instance

Dim gh As GCHandle = GCHandle.Alloc _
 (MyString, GCHandleType.Pinned)

' get address of variable
Dim Addr0fMyString As IntPtr = _
gh.Addr0fPinnedObject()

Console.WriteLine _ (AddrOfMyString.ToString())

' free the handle and unpin variable gh.Free()

Freeing a GCHandle as soon as you're done using it minimizes the impact on garbage collection. As a rule of thumb, this code shows the standard way to capture the memory address of a managed object. Note that you don't necessarily need to use this method to pass the address of a variable to an unmanaged function (such as a Windows API function). VB uses the .NET PInvoke service to pass parameters to unmanaged functions, and this feature has greatly enhanced VB's ability to pass data and addresses seamlessly to such functions. In this case, if you wanted to send the string's pointer to an external unmanaged function, you would be better off passing it in the parameter list as a String and using the MarshalAs attribute to specify the type of string. PInvoke takes care of the pinning automatically (see the "Break API Barriers" article for more details).

Be careful when you use value types, which are usually primitives or simple data types such as Integers. To utilize polymorphism in .NET fully, a value type needs to be able to work as object. VB.NET uses a technique called boxing to accomplish this. A value type is boxed when you implicitly or explicitly cast it as an Object in VB.NET. Therefore, value types are boxed when you use the Alloc method of the GCHandle class, because the Alloc method accepts an Object type parameter. If the address is

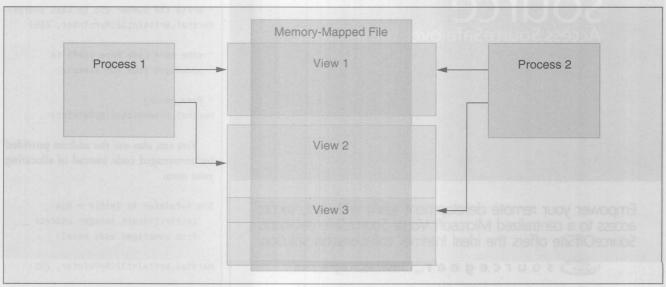


Figure 1 Share Memories Between Processes. Memory-mapped files are a powerful technique you can use to share "memory" between different processes. Processes can map to the same view or different views, or they can even have overlapping views.

being passed out, the unmanaged code still sees the correct value. However, if the unmanaged code writes back to the address, the new value won't carry over to the value type itself. This scenario is the same in C#, and its documentation states that if you need to write back to the value, you need to start off with an object instead. It looks like this in VB:

Dim MyVariable As Object = 123

The integer value type is cast to an object and boxed, and you can now pin the object representation of the integer. The value remains unchanged if you write back to this address. The object can then be cast back to an integer if needed. However, as I mentioned earlier, if you need to pass the address of a value type to unmanaged code, PInvoke is the most efficient way to do it—in other words, you pass the parameter ByRef to the unmanaged code.

Memory Manager With Muscle

You now know how to use the IntPtr type and capture the address of a managed variable, but addresses aren't really useful unless you can *do* something with them. If you need the power of direct memory manipulation, then the Marshal class is your friend. This class has nothing but Shared (Static) functions, most of which serve as memory-management utilities. An added benefit of the Marshal class memory manipulation methods is that they're much safer to

use than arbitrary calls to something like RtlMoveMemory. Your need for this type of direct memory manipulation should be diminished in VB.NET, but later in the article I provide some examples of cases where you'd want to use it. The Marshal class includes several features worth mentioning. It enables you to allocate memory, as well as to read/write simple data, strings, user-defined types, and array data.

You can allocate memory on the unmanaged heap, fill this memory however you like, and pass its address to unmanaged code. The Marshal class has two methods to allocate memory: AllocHGlobal, which allocates memory on the native heap by using the GlobalAlloc function internally; and AllocCoTaskMem, which is similar but instead uses the COM memory manager (CoTaskMemAlloc). Both functions have one parameter, the number of bytes to allocate. Both functions return an IntPtr, the base address of the newly allocated buffer. To free the memory, you use the FreeHGlobal or FreeCoTaskMem methods, depending on which allocation method you used. Each of these functions has one parameter, the address to the newly allocated buffer returned by the allocation functions.

Use the WriteByte, WriteInt16, WriteInt32, or WriteInt64 methods to write simple numeric data to an unmanaged buffer. Think of these as safer and more convenient versions of CopyMemory (RtlMoveMemory). Each of the functions takes as parameters the destination address of the write operation and the

numeric value you want to write. These functions are also overloaded to allow an optional third parameter indicating an offset from the address provided, which can be useful if you're attempting to fill memory with arrays of elements or fields of a structure, for instance:

- ' allocate some memory and get its address

 Dim MyPointer As IntPtr = _

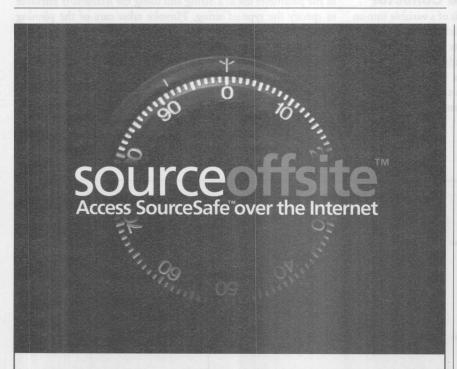
 Marshal.AllocHGlobal(4)
- ' write the number 255 to that address Marshal.WriteInt32(MyPointer, 255)
- ' some more code here (call to
- ' unmanaged code for example)
- ' free memory
 Marshal.FreeHGlobal(MyPointer)

You can also use the address provided by unmanaged code instead of allocating your own:

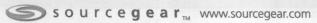
Dim MyPointer As IntPtr = New _
 IntPtr([insert integer address _
 from unmanaged code here])

Marshal.WriteInt32(MyPointer, 255)

The reverse is also possible: You can read simple numeric data from an IntPtr



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address using the ReadByte, ReadInt16, ReadInt32, and ReadInt64 methods:

Dim MyInteger As Integer = Marshal.ReadInt32(MyPointer)

Read/Write Strings

Reading and writing strings is similar to reading and writing simple numeric data, with one minor exception: You don't allocate memory first, then write a string to it. Instead, the act of creating a string in unmanaged memory allocates the space and returns the string's address. There are seven write methods: StringToBSTR, String-ToCoTaskMemAnsi, StringToCoTaskMemUni, StringToCo-TaskMemAuto, StringToHGlobalAnsi, StringToHGlobalUni, and StringToHGlobalAuto. The StringToCoTaskMemxxx functions write string data to COM allocated memory, while StringToHGlobalxxx functions write to the native unmanaged heap. Functions ending in Ansi write single-byte ANSI strings. Functions ending in Uni write double-byte Unicode strings. The functions ending in Auto write ANSI or Unicode strings, depending on the operating system: ANSI strings on Windows 98 and Me, Unicode strings on NT-based platforms (Windows NT 4.0, 2000, and XP). String ToBSTR writes an Automation BSTR, which is analogous to using the SysAllocString function. Each of these functions accepts a string as an input argument and returns a pointer to the resulting string:

Dim MyStrPointer As IntPtr = _
 Marshal.StringToHGlobalAuto("Hello World")

Four read methods—PtrToStringAnsi, PtrToStringUni, PtrToStringAuto, and PtrToStringBSTR—read the data at a given address and create a managed String object containing a copy of the characters. Use PtrToStringAnsi if the unmanaged string is ANSI, PtrToStringUni if the unmanaged string is Unicode, or PtrToStringBSTR if the unmanaged string is of BSTR type. PtrToStringAuto assumes the unmanaged string is ANSI on a Windows 98 of Mc system, and Unicode on a Windows NT 4.0, 2000, of XP platform. PtrToStringAuto actually calls PtrToStringAnsi or PtrToStringUni, depending on the operating system. Each function is also overloaded to accept an optional number of characters to copy. If you don't provide the number of characters, the function looks for a terminating null character:

' copy entire string
Dim MyString As String = _
 Marshal.PtrToStringAuto(MyPointer)

' copy first 5 characters
Dim MyString As String = Marshal.PtrToStringAuto _
 (MyPointer, 5)

To free the unmanaged memory buffer holding a string, you call either the FreeHGlobal or FreeCoTaskMem member. To free a BSTR created with StringToBSTR, you call FreeBSTR, which in turn calls the FreeSysString function.

You write a Structure (user-defined type) to unmanaged memory

by using the Structure ToPtr method. This method requires you to have a memory buffer allocated ahead of time. It takes three parameters: the Structure you wish to write, the address (IntPtr) of the memory buffer, and a delete flag. Setting the delete flag to True wipes and frees any existing data from the buffer. This is important, because you can cause memory leaks by failing to delete the existing buffer space. For example, if one of the fields of the structure is a reference to another structure or string, the data being referenced by the field won't be freed if the parameter is set to False. Also note that Structures are copied to unmanaged memory using specific formatting (which you can control optionally), and the unmanaged copy might not look exactly like the managed representation (refer to the "Break API Barriers" article for more information). Use the SizeOf method to determine the number of bytes required for the buffer:

Dim MyVariable As Point MyVariable.X = 100 MyVariable.Y = 250

Dim MyPointer As IntPtr = _
 Marshal.AllocHGlobal _
 (Marshal.SizeOf(MyVariable))
Marshal.StructureToPtr(MyVariable, _
 MyPointer, False)



Use the PtrToStructure method to reverse the process and read a structure from unmanaged memory. You can use this method either as a Function that returns a copy of the structure based on Type, or as a Sub that fills a structure parameter. Note that PtrToStructure returns an Object type reference, and with Option Strict On, you must cast to the structure type (by using CType, for example):

Dim MyPoint As Point
MyPoint = CType(Marshal.PtrToStructure _
 (MyPointer, GetType(Point)), Point)

Read/Write Array Data

Reading and writing array data is especially valuable when you need to stream binary data. The Copy method does both reads and writes, depending on the parameters you pass to it. If you want to write the data, you need to allocate some buffer space first, just as you would with strings. Next, you call the Copy method and pass the array itself, the index in the array of the element you want to start the copy with, the destination address (IntPtr resulting from the allocation), and the size of the buffer:

Dim MyData(255) As Byte

' insert code here to fill byte array

Dim BufferAddress As IntPtr = _
 Marshal.AllocHGlobal(256)
Marshal.Copy(MyData, 0, BufferAddress, 256)

To read an array from unmanaged memory, call the Copy method and pass the address of the buffer (IntPtr), the array you want to fill with the data from the buffer, the index of the array you want to start copying into, and the size of data you want to copy:

Dim MyData(255) As Byte
Marshal.Copy(BufferAddress, MyData, 0, 256)

The Marshal class has many more methods, but most of them are utilities that aid in interoperation with COM code.

I promised earlier that I would explain some of the uses for this type of direct memory manipulation, because it usually is not necessary if all you're doing is calling Windows API functions from .NET. One of the reasons is that to pass the address of a variable to unmanaged code, you need to

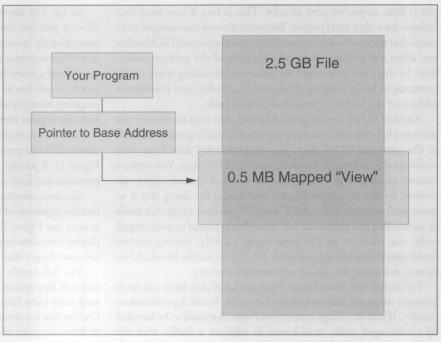
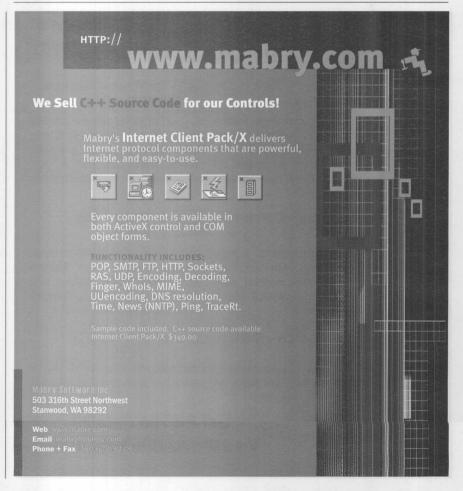


Figure 2 Peer Into Files. You can use memory-mapped files to get a small view of large files. This helps you avoid loading the entire file at the same time and can be useful for looking at one record or a page of records in an extremely large data flat file.



pin it first, as you've seen already. This is fine if you need that address for only a brief period. But what if some unmanaged code needs that address for a long time? Here, having pinned GCH andles can affect the performance and efficiency of the garbage collection. In this case, you might be better off allocating space in the unmanaged heap, copying the data to that buffer, and passing the address of the buffer to your unmanaged code.

Another reason for using the Marshal class is to do what it was intended for originally: creating custom marshalling routines. Back in the good old COM days, you could marshal data from your method calls, as long as they were native COM types. You wrote a custom marshaler if you needed to marshal custom types not covered by the default marshaler; one reason for doing this is to boost performance. In the .NET world, if you have a type that needs to be handled in a particular way when being passed to unmanaged code, you need to do the same thing. Luckily, writing custom marshalers is considerably easier in .NET: You use the Marshal class to read and write the data to unmanaged memory.

Performance is also a factor. Passing a lot of data back and forth between managed and unmanaged memory incurs a performance penalty. If you have large quantities of data that need to be handled by unmanaged code, it is better to allocate a buffer that the unmanaged code would use and read/write smaller individual pieces of data to that buffer.

So far, I've shown you how to work with memory addresses, allocate and free memory on the unmanaged heap, and read and write directly to memory. I've even given some brief examples of how these activities can be useful. Now I'm going to show you an example of a powerful technique: file mapping. After all, any article worth its salt has to have a cool and practical example, right? File mapping involves taking a "view" of a physical file and making it look like regular memory in your process. This is useful for several reasons. For example, you can create a shared mapped file, which allows different processes to view the same "memory" contents (see Figure 1). A process can have multiple views of that file, and other processes can have overlapping views as well.

Another advantage of this technique: A process can look at literally gigabytes of data without having to load the entire contents at once (see Figure 2). Some "virtual" controls use this technique to display a window (view) of data to the user when the actual contents are much larger than would normally be acceptable to load at once.

The full details of memory mapping are far greater than the scope of this article, so I'll focus on showing you how to create a read-only view into a text file (download Listing 1; see the Go Online box for details). The first thing you need is a file. Instead of throwing gobs of code at you and making things really confusing, I offer a simple example: Copy a large text file and rename it (in this case, my example uses the filename "temp.tmp").

You open the file with a FileStream object and thereby eliminate the need to call the CreateFile API function. You need to do this to get a handle to the open file. Next, call the CreateFileMapping API function, which returns a FileMap handle. Now you're ready to create a view by calling the MapViewOfFile function, in which you specify the offset from the start of the file as well as the size of the view. The offset needs to coincide with the memory allocation granularity of the system. MapViewOfFile returns the base address of where the data will appear in "memory."

At this point, you can use that address along with the Marshal class methods I discussed in the previous section to read the data. If you had full memory mapped file capabilities in this example by creating it with read-write access, you'd be able to write to that "memory" too using the Marshal class members. In this example, I simply read the entire view as a string and display it to the console window. When you're done with a particular view, you must close the view using the UnmapViewOfFile function. When you're finished with the file, you must close the memory map file handle using the CloseHandle function.

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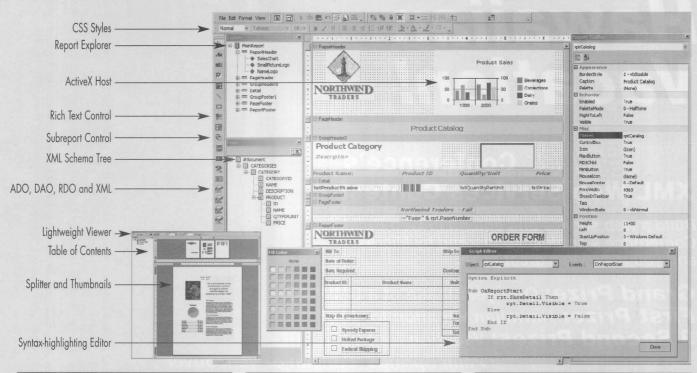


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make a robust class to handle memorymapped files and even provide stream access.

Delegate Your Callbacks

I'll mention one last .NET pointer feature: delegates, a powerful means of encapsulating function pointers. Much has been written on delegates, but I'll make a token mention here, because an article about pointers in .NET wouldn't be complete without them. Creating a delegate instance in VB is easy: You merely use the AddressOf operator. When a delegate is passed to unmanaged code, it is marshaled as an address. If you do pass a delegate to an unmanaged function, make sure you declare a delegate variable first and assign the value of the AddressOf operator to that variable, which you can then pass to the unmanaged code. This keeps the delegate in scope after the call to unmanaged code.

Delegates are interchangeable between functions, as long as the functions have the same signature—in other words, as long as they have the same number and types of parameters. Although the Delegate class is intended to be the primary mechanism for handling events in .NET, it also makes wiring up unmanaged callbacks simple. The biggest perk is that a delegate doesn't care if

Robert Teixeira is a Florida-based consultant who is assessing VB's ability to not only support the next generation of applications, but to lead the way to them. You can reach him at robteixeira@msn.com.

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VB0110 Download all the code for this issue of *VSM*.

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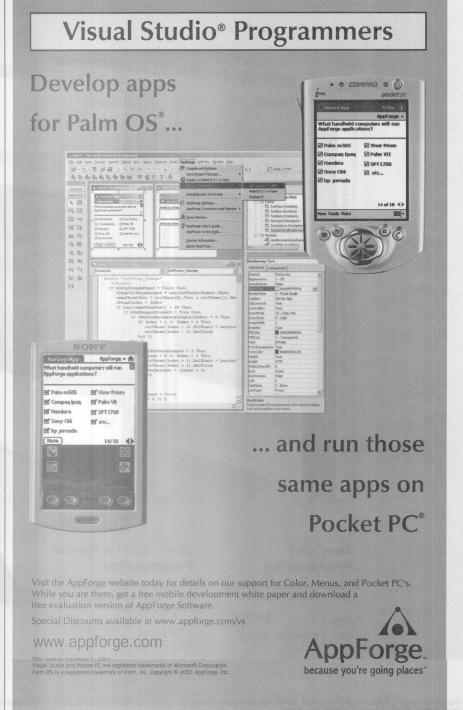
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your function is a static (Shared) function, as a VB6 module function would be, or if it's an instance method, like a VB6 class function. The benefit is that you can wire a callback to a class method simply by using a delegate variable with the result from an AddressOf expression. Matthew Curland wrote an excellent column on duplicating

this functionality for VB6 (see Resources), but it's a no-brainer in .NET.

The .NET architecture lets you write powerful managed code. However, if you need to reach beyond this to unmanaged code, the new tools I've covered in this article, in conjunction with PInvoke, should prove invaluable. VSM



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Use ADO Connection objects to achieve better performance and scalability in n-tier applications.

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Microsoft ActiveX Data Objects (ADO) 2.6

Windows NT 4.0 plus Option Pack 4.0 (MTS) or Windows 2000 anaging precious client and server resources efficiently is the key to making n-tier applications more scalable. Using ActiveX Data Objects (ADO) Connection objects can help your application respond faster and scale up more easily to hundreds of users in a corporate environment. In this article, I'll show you an efficient, flexible way to use ADO connections from Visual Basic. You'll create two projects, one COM-based and the other based on COM+ or Microsoft Transaction Server (MTS).

An ADO Connection object represents a unique session with a data source. In the case of a client/server database system, it might be equivalent to an actual network connection to the server. You'll take advantage of ADO's connection-pooling capabilities. Connection pooling enables an application to use a connection from a group of connections you don't need to reestablish for each use. Once you create a connection and place it in a pool, an application can reuse that connection without performing the complete

connection process. By using the technique presented in this article, you can allow many applications or business objects to share the connection parameters at the same time, offering centralized management of Connection objects.

To get started, think about how the client part of a typical two-tier client/server application works. When it requires data from a data source, a client application first opens an ADO connection, then opens a recordset against the connection and retrieves the desired data. The application then updates data or executes commands against the database by using the ADO connection. At any time—and depending on how many data forms a client has opened—you might have several active ADO connections to the same data source. Each connection consumes memory and occupies server resources.

This process is similar in a three-tier application. In the middle tier, the business objects need to retrieve data from the data source and pass it to the presentation objects. The presentation objects in turn manipulate the data and use the methods exposed by the business objects to update the data in the data source. In this

Resources

- •"Pooling in the Microsoft Data Access Components" by Leland Ahlbeck and Don Willits. Includes a link to download the MDAC Pooling Toolkit: http://msdn.microsoft.com/ library/techart/pooling2.htm
- Professional MTS MSMQ with VB and ASP by Alex Homer and David Sussman (Wrox Press, 1998, ISBN: 1861001460)
- Microsoft Universal Data Access download page: www.microsoft.com/data/download.htm

```
VB6 • Understand the MDAC Toolkit Approach
Dim globalCN As ADODB.Connection
                                                                  Set cn = New ADODB.Connection
                                                                cn.Open "Provider=SQLOLEDB.1;" &
Private Sub Form_Load()
                                                                  "Password=;Persist Security Info=True;" &
                                                                  "UserID=sa; Initial Catalog=YourDB; " & _
  Set globalCN = New ADODB.Connection
  globalCN.Open "Provider=SQLOLEDB.1;" &
                                                                  "Data Source=YOUR_SERVER"
    "Password=; Persist Security Info=True; " & _
                                                                txtSample.Text = "Provider:" &
    "UserID=sa; Initial Catalog=YourDB; " & _
    "Data Source=YOUR_SERVER"
                                                                  cn.Provider + Chr(13) & Chr(10) & _
                                                                  "Version: " & cn. Version
End Sub
                                                               Set on = Nothing
Private Sub Command2_Click()
                                                             Next i
Dim cn As ADODB.Connection
Dim dblStart As Double
                                                             dblEnd = Timer
Dim dblEnd As Double
                                                             'display the result
dblStart = Timer
                                                             txtTime.Text = Format(dblEnd - dblStart,
'You can do performance testing by changing
                                                                "0000.000") & " seconds"
'the number of times the following loop is
                                                             MsgBox "Loop Completed !"
'executed via an input textbox
For i = 1 To txtLoop.text
                                                             End Sub
```

Listing 1 This sample test form demonstrates the MDAC Toolkit's approach. The form has a command button that, when clicked on, executes a loop through a textbox as many times as the user specifies. Each loop iteration opens a new ADO connection, retrieves the Provider and Version properties, and displays them in a textbox. When the loop code finishes executing, another textbox on the form displays the elapsed time.

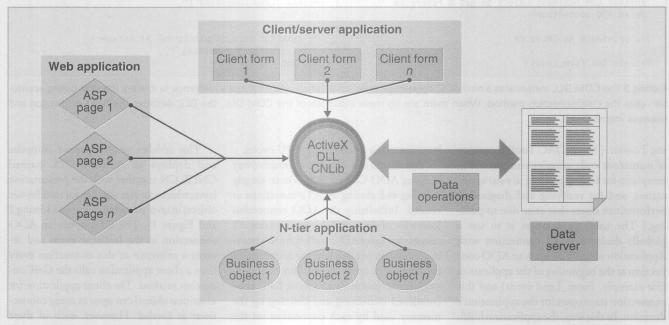


Figure 1 How the ActiveX DLL Works. The ActiveX DLL you create in this article is the connection to all data operations requested by several types of applications. You can use the DLL from traditional client/server applications, n-tier applications, or ASP-based Web applications. The DLL provides a single source for holding the connection parameters to the database, and improves performance and increases scalability by reducing resource requirements.

case, the middle-tier objects open and manage all the required ADO connections. Usually, each middle-tier object opens and closes its own ADO connections as needed. If the presentation layer calls more than one method of a business object at the same time, the middle-tier object can open multiple connections simultaneously, resulting in a situation similar to the one described for a two-tier application: The application uses more memory than necessary and opens more resources than necessary on the data server end. Also, the application

replicates the connection-specific parameters (OLEDB Driver, User, Password, Database, and Server) inside all business objects, making it difficult to maintain the business objects in case users or developers need to change these parameters.

Solve the Connection Problem

Microsoft offers one solution to this connection problem in its Microsoft Data Access Components (MDAC) Connection Pool-

VB6 • Encapsulate an ADO Connection Inside a COM DLL

```
'compile the code below as an ActiveX DLL
'named CNLib.CN
Dim cn As ADODB. Connection
Private Sub Class_Initialize()
  Set cn = New ADODB.Connection
  cn.Open "Provider=SQLOLEDB.1;" &
     "Password=; Persist Security Info=True; " &
    "UserID=sa; Initial Catalog=YourDB; " & _
    "Data Source=YOUR_SERVER"
Fnd Sub
Private Sub Class_Terminate()
  on Close
  Set cn = Nothing
End Sub
Public Function GetConnection() As _
  ADODB. Connection
  Set GetCN = cn
End Function
'example usage of CNLib.CN inside a VB form. Use
'a similar technique to use this object inside
'another COM business object to get a reference
'to an ADO connection
Dim provideCN As CNLib.CN
Private Sub Form_Load()
```

```
Set provideCN = New CNLib.CN
End Sub
'Performance testing in a sample form
Private Sub CommandTest_Click()
Dim cn As ADODB. Connection
Dim dblStart As Double
Dim dblEnd As Double
dblStart = Timer
'You can do performance testing by changing the
'number of times the following loop is executed
'via an input textbox
For i = 1 To txtLoop. Text
  'set a reference to the connection provided
  'by the COM object
  Set cn = provideCN.GetConnection
  'display some attributes of the connection
  txtSample.Text = "Provider:"& cn.Provider & _
    Chr(13) & Chr(10) & "Version:" + cn. Version
dblEnd = Timer
'display the result
txtTime.Text = Format(dblEnd - dblStart,
  "0000.000") & " seconds"
MsgBox "Loop Completed !"
End Sub
Private Sub Form_Unload(Cancel As Integer)
  Set provideCN = Nothing
End Sub
```

Listing 2 The COM DLL instantiates a new ADO connection upon initialization, and it returns a reference to it every time the calling application calls the GetConnection method. When there are no more instances of the COM DLL, the DLL destroys the ADO connection and releases memory.

ing Toolkit. (The MDAC Toolkit consists of numerous code samples you can use as templates for adding pooling to your application, and for verifying and diagnosing performance issues that arise due to pooling.) The toolkit's solution is to use a globally declared ADO connection with Application scope. You open an ADO connection at the beginning of the application (for example, Form_Load event) and this connection stays open for the application's duration. In this way, the application holds an open connection for the length of its execution, regardless of whether it needs the connection. This keeps the ADO session pool active at all times (see Listing 1). However, this method doesn't do a good job of conserving memory and other resources at the client. Inside the OLEDB layer, the OLEDB connection pooling saves some server resources, but each open ADO connection on the client side consumes some memory. In addition, managing and cleaning up memory for all the connections opened and closed during the test

loop use many unnecessary CPU cycles.

You should also avoid an alternative way of using ADO Connection objects: simply opening and closing ADO connections as needed. Initializing the ADO connection loses a lot of time, and this method doesn't take advantage of ADO and OLEDB's built-in connection pooling because no persistent connection is open. You'll also have network traffic problems and more CPU time consumed initializing and cleaning up the memory used by each connection on the client side.

The best way to deal with connections is to create an ActiveX DLL (in-process server) that holds an open ADO connection and returns a reference to it as needed. This way to share an ADO connection between multiple business COM objects fits well within an n-tier architecture where you deploy the objects in the business-logic layer separately from the presentation objects. The presentation layer on the users' desktops doesn't consume any database resources this way.

This article's sample project compiles and deploys an ActiveX DLL named CNLib.CN together with the presentation layer, which can also stand in for middle-tier objects in an n-tier application (see Listing 2 and Figure 1). The DLL opens an ADO connection in the Initialize event and returns a reference to this connection every time a client application calls the GetConnection method. The client application (or a business object) can open as many connections as needed. However, each of these ADO Connection objects refers to an instance of the CNLib.CN you instantiated in the Form_Load event.

I'll walk you through the code in more detail. First, you need to create the ActiveX DLL. Start by creating a new ActiveX DLL project in VB called CNLib and setting its property-threading model to be apartment-threaded. VB creates a class automatically; name it "cn." Set the class's Instancing property to Multiuse and the MTSTransaction-Mode property to NotAnMTSObject, because you won't be using MTS objects in

this example. Next, declare a variable inside the class that will serve as the ADO Connection provider to the calling applications:

Dim cn As ADODB. Connection

In the Class_Initialize event, create an instance for the variable cn and open the ADO connection using various parameters. You might want to change the connection parameters to suit your needs or even use a Universal Data Link (UDL) file to provide these parameters:

Private Sub Class_Initialize()

Set cn = New ADODB.Connection
cn.Open "Provider=SQLOLEDB.1;"& _

Password=;Persist Security _
Info=True:"& UserID=sa; _

Initial Catalog=YourDB;"& _

Data Source=YOUR_SERVER"

End Sub

You should also remember to close the ADO connection and release all resources in the Terminate event that executes when all the calling applications finish using the ActiveX DLL:

Private Sub Class_Terminate()
 cn.Close
 Set cn = Nothing
End Sub

The only method offered by the Active X DLL returns a reference to the internal ADO Connection object. A calling application uses this reference in several ways I'll discuss later:

Public Function GetConnection() As _
 ADODB.Connection
 Set GetCN = cn
End Function

Test the DLL

You're ready to test the ActiveX DLL from a calling application after you compile it. Use VB to create a standard EXE project with one form that uses the ActiveX DLL. You need to include the CNLib DLL you just created in the new project's References section to use the ActiveX DLL object in your project. Then you can declare a variable from the CNLib DLL in your form:

Dim provideCN As CNLib.CN

This variable is initialized in the Form_Load event. At this point, the ADO connection inside the DLL is instantiated with these parameters:

Private Sub Form_Load()
Set provideCN = New CNLib.CN
End Sub

Create a command button and several textboxes on the form to test the ActiveX DLL and its performance. Your goal is to simulate a full-scale application where ADO Connection objects are created and destroyed all the time while serving the data operations the application requires. So, program a For Loop that uses an ADO connection con-



tinuously to retrieve certain parameters (you can substitute other data operations here, such as opening recordsets or calling stored procedures):

The value entered in a textbox on the form named txtLoop controls the number of iterations. Display the ADO Connection object's Provider and Version attributes in another textbox on the form named txtSample. During the For Loop, all ADO connections used through the variable cn point to the same Connection object in memory: the one instance of CNLib.CN you instantiated in the Form_Load event. Having all open ADO connections point to the same Connection object in memory offers significant savings in memory on the client side and in resources on the server side. Think of an enterprise-wide application where the average user has three to four VB forms—each using at least one ADO connection to manipulate data—opened at the same time, and several hundred users are accessing the system concurrently. Following this method, this application could open from 300 to 2,000 fewer connections at the same time. This results in an application that can scale more easily and work well under heavy usage.

Another advantage of having all open ADO connections point to the same Connection object in memory: The connection parameters are located centrally inside one COM object. If any of these parameters changes, you don't need to recompile the entire application, which you'd have to do if you used the MDAC Pooling Toolkit's method. The method in this article takes advantage of the COM architecture in an easy-to-use way from VB. In the future, you can change the connection parameters inside the ActiveX DLL object. You only have to parameterize the ActiveX DLL object to deal with different connection parameters for different business objects if you need to use several different access permissions patterns.

Use MTS or COM+

You can use MTS or COM+ to augment the performance advantages of using an ActiveX DLL to provide a reference to an open connection. You can use MTS' object-pooling capabilities to reduce resource overhead and enhance performance. Take advantage of MTS' object-management features by compiling the ActiveX DLL as an MTS object. You can give your object advanced security features and transactional capabilities, and you can deploy it easily in an enterprise-wide solution (download Listing 3 from the *VSM* Web site for an MTS implementation of the ADO Connection provider object; see the Go Online box for details).

The MTS code is similar to the COM code, but it has a few substantial differences. The ActiveX DLL implements the ObjectControl interface that's required for interaction with MTS.

It also requires you to declare a variable of type ObjectContext that's used for the stateless implementation:

Implements ObjectControl
Dim objObject As ObjectContext

Although the Class_Initialize and Class_Terminate events are

the same as in Listing 2, you need to add two events related to the MTS implementation:

Private Sub ObjectControl_Activate()
 Set objObject = GetObjectContext()
End Sub

Private Sub ObjectControl_Deactivate()
Set objObject = Nothing
End Sub

MTS calls the ObjectControl_Activate event when the ActiveX DLL object is instantiated, and calls and the ObjectControl_Deactivate event when the object is destroyed. In addition to these two events, add one more MTS-related method:

MTS calls the CanBePooled method to determine whether the ActiveX DLL supports object pooling. This is true in this case. The GetConnection function is also different from Listing 2:

Public Function GetConnection() As ADODB.Connection
 Set GetCN = cn
 'release context
 obj0bject.SetComplete
End Function

You call an additional line of code, objObject.SetComplete, to release the object context back to MTS. This allows MTS to make optimum use of resources.

An MTS implementation is most useful in a three-tier architecture where you deploy the business objects using MTS on an

Understand Threading Models

A threading model is a set of rules describing the interaction of threading and COM that an object or a client follows. In the apartment model, the main rule is that a client application can call an object's methods only from the thread the object was created on.

In the *free-threading model*, a client application can call any object method or COM function from any thread at any time. It's up to the object to serialize access to all its methods to whatever extent it requires to keep incoming calls from conflicting. Free threading provides the maximum in performance and flexibility.

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Method	1,000 loop iterations	10,000 loop iterations	20,000 loop iterations
COM DLL CNLib	0.187 seconds	1.9 seconds	3.9 seconds
MDAC Toolkit approach	0.250 seconds	2.4 seconds	4.8 seconds

Table 1 The COM DLL Method is the Most Responsive. Here's a responsiveness comparison of the COM DLL you create in this article with Microsoft's MDAC Pooling Toolkit method. I tested 1,000, 10,000, and 20,000 loop iterations using the code in Listings 1 and 2. The COM DLL approach is 20 to 25 percent faster than the MDAC Pooling Toolkit method. Also, because the COM DLL returns a reference to an ADO connection, there's significantly less memory usage.

Technical note: I performed all tests on a Dual Pentium III 500-MHz PC equipped with 512 MB of RAM, connected to a Dual Pentium III 600-MHz server equipped with 1 GB of RAM using a 100-mbps Ethernet LAN. The client ran NT 4.0 Workstation and ADO 2.6, and the server ran Windows 2000 Advanced Server and SQL Server 2000.

Method	Two application instances	Four application instances	Five application instances
OM DLL CNLib	2.5 seconds	2.9 seconds	3.3 seconds
MDAC Toolkit approach	3.2 seconds	3.9 seconds	4.8 seconds

Table 2 Examine the Methods' Scalability. The response time changes when two, four, and five instances of the calling application are running at the same time and each instance goes through 10,000 loop iterations. The COM DLL method scales better than the MDAC Toolkit method. With two application instances opening and closing connections at the same time, the drop in performance is 31 percent for the COM DLL and 37 percent for the MDAC Toolkit approach. With four application instances, the COM DLL drops 52 percent and the MDAC Toolkit approach drops 63 percent in performance. With five application instances opened simultaneously, the COM DLL responds 73 percent more slowly, but the MDAC Toolkit method takes 100 percent more time to respond.

application server residing between the users' workstations and the data server. Again, imagine a corporate-wide solution where hundreds of users at once are accessing data and services. All business objects can use an instance of CNLibMTS.CN to get a reference to an open ADO connection. The resource savings on the application server and on the data server can be significant and allow the application to serve user requests more efficiently. Additionally, if the connection-specific parameters change, you need to modify only one object to make that change. Maintenance is much easier with this method.

Create a Stateless Implementation

A proper implementation of an MTS object has to be stateless for MTS to reuse the instance of the component and associate it with a different context. A release of the object context (that is, stateless implementation) happens when you call the SetComplete or the SetAbort method inside the objects' methods. Although your implementation maintains some state, this state is always the same no matter how many applications are using the MTS object and calling its methods. The ADO Connection object opened in the Initialize event stays as is until your application terminates the last instance of the MTS object. Any application, business object, or data access object calling the MTS object's GetConnection method always receives the same result; the order of invocation doesn't matter.

Unfortunately, in VB6's implementation of the MTS object, you can't use the MTS object-pooling capabilities (derived through the "stateless" implementation) because the COM object is apartment-threaded and not free-threaded (see the sidebar, "Understand Threading Models"). However, you'll be able to do this in VB.NET when it's released. In the meantime, you can still take advantage of MTS' advanced security features and its transactional and centralized deployment capabilities.

Now, compare the DLL you've created with Microsoft's MDAC Pooling Toolkit method in terms of responsiveness, scalability, and ease of use, and you'll see that the COM DLL approach is the fastest and most scalable (see Tables 1 and 2). The COM DLL methods allow you to control connections centrally and let business-layer objects be independent of the data source being used. Each business object can get a reference to a connection opened by the COM DLL. In contrast, the MDAC Toolkit method hides the connection-specific parameters (OLEDB Driver, User, Password, Database, and Server) inside the application itself. Therefore, changing the data access methods results in changing the presentation objects, violating one of the primary principles of building n-tier applications.

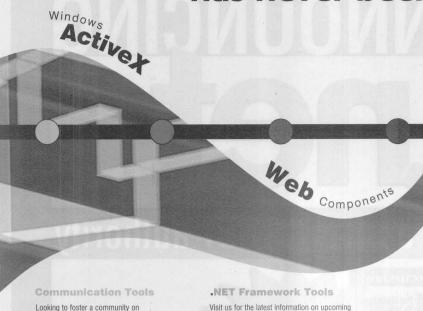
In contrast, the COM DLL approach allows you to design an enterprise-wide application that makes more efficient use of valuable client and server resources, and at the same time allows changes to the data source without affecting either the presentation or the business-object layer.

You've now learned how to encapsulate an ADO connection within a COM object. Your data access objects, business objects, or presentation objects can share this COM object, making efficient use of one of the most important ADO resources. You can often apply the methods in real-life applications.

You might have an Active Server Pages (ASP) Web application, such as an e-commerce store or an online reporting system, in which several ASP pages need to access data from a data source. Have each ASP page use a connection provider COM object to get a reference to an active ADO Connection object. You can then use the ADO Connection object to execute commands such as stored procedures, retrieve data through recordsets, or pass it as a parameter to other business objects that accomplish data-related tasks.

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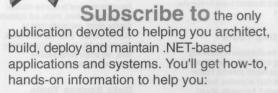


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user opens several ASP pages at the same time. Compare this situation to the traditional approach of opening a separate ADO connection on every ASP page that accesses data. You can expect a significant improvement in response time using the shared COM object, achieving much greater scalability. You should implement the connection provider COM object as a Session object because application-level objects shouldn't be apartment-threaded. They should be both-threaded (that is, capable of apartment-threaded and free-threaded execution), while session-level objects can be apartment-threaded (download Listing 4).

You can also use your COM object in an n-tier application in which several business or data access objects need to access and manipulate data from a data source. Each object needs to open several recordsets, execute commands, and return results to the presentation-layer objects. To perform these tasks, all these objects need to open one or more ADO Connection objects to access and manipulate data from a data source. Assume you're deploying all these objects using MTS or COM+ on a particular object server, and also assume the presentation layer, which resides on the workstations of hundreds of corporate users, is using them. Compare the scenario of having all these objects use each of their own ADO Connection objects vs. sharing the one provided by the connection provider COM object. As in the preceding example, the system's performance and scalability increase greatly by using the connection provider COM object to provide a reference to an existing ADO

connection. Maintenance and change management are much easier because all the connection-specific parameters are located inside one object instead of being scattered inside several business or data access objects. vsw

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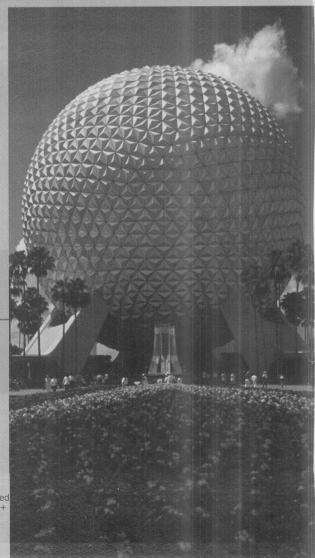
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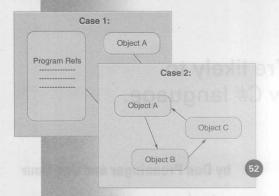
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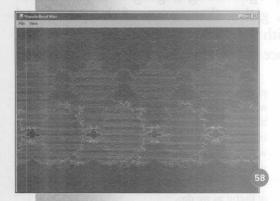
Special Edition



C# Hurdles

Learn how to avoid some of the most common gotchas when working with C# from two developers who have been using the language for real development for more than a year and a half.

by Don Preuninger and Joe Dour



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C# Explorer Manage C# Objects

Managing objects takes more than conserving memory. Take better advantage of the .NET garbage collector for efficient object management and increased performance.

by Bill Wagner



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Web Services Develop Interface-Based .NET Web Services

Separating interface from implementation isn't just for traditional component-oriented apps—its benefits apply to Web Services too. Learn how to develop and consume interface-based Web Services in VS.NET.

by Juval Lowy

Clear Common C# Hurdles

Avoid the most common gotchas you're likely to encounter when using Microsoft's new C# language.

by Don Preuninger and Joe Dour

Technology Toolbox

- □ VB.NET
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othing's perfect, and that includes programming languages. C# promises to simplify life for C++ developers, giving them most of the power and flexibility they're accustomed to, but with RAD advantages that have been partand-parcel of the Visual Basic experience for years.

Microsoft has made significant progress with C#, but, as with any programming language, you as a developer can still encounter some significant issues and gotchas that pop up from time to time—issues that can give you headaches or indigestion if you're unprepared for them. At the same time, most of these issues are surmountable with a little forethought. We've been developing components for the .NET

platform for more than one and a half years now, and we've encountered a healthy number of stumbling blocks that have impeded our progress along the way. In this article, we'll share some of our insights on working with C#, including several of our more significant productivity enhancers. Your mileage will vary, of course, but we hope you find our set of tips as useful as we do.

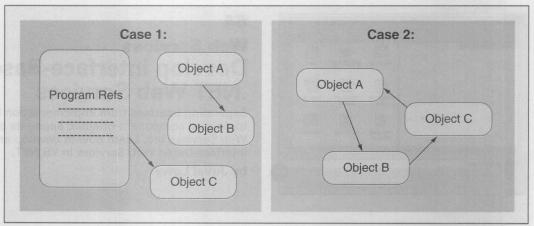


Figure 1 Collect the Garbage. .NET objects are garbage-collected when they can no longer be reached from any executing code. In Case 1, Objects A and B are unreachable from the program, even though A maintains a reference to B. This means both will be garbage-collected. Object C is still reachable in Case 1, so it won't be garbage-collected until the reference to it goes out of scope. In Case 2, a circular reference exists between A, B, and C. In COM, these objects would never be destroyed because their reference counts would remain at 1 each. In .NET, they will be garbage-collected because they are unreachable from the executing program code.



1. Avoid the Tilde (~) Finalizer

Let's begin with a potentially confusing decision C#'s designers made: using the tilde (~) to denote a Finalizer. This can trip up C++ programmers, who naturally take this for a C++-style destructor, which has the same syntax but different functionality. Garbage collection is an article topic in itself, but you want to avoid using a tilde finalizer in .NET for several reasons. First, a finalizer is not deterministic, which means you have no guarantee when it will be called. Second, a finalizer carries additional overhead because the garbage collector must make at least two passes before it can collect objects with finalizers. Third, .NET's new garbage-collecting architecture calls a finalizer on a different thread, which means the code inside a finalizer must be thread-safe.

There's some good news, however. One major reason you need a destructor in C++—releasing references to other objects—goes away in .NET. For example, assume object A maintains a reference to object B when no other entity holds a reference to A or B (see Figure 1). Both will get garbage-collected (even though A still holds a reference to B). This is because the garbage collector flags both as nonreachable.

This also eliminates the circular reference bug, a common problem in COM development. Under .NET, if A holds a reference to B, which holds a reference to C, which holds a reference back to

C# • Free Resources With the using Keyword using System. Drawing; class a public static void Main() using (Font FontResource1 = new Font("Arial", 10.0f), FontResource2 = new Font("Arial", 10.0f)) // use Font Resources catch (System.Exception e) } // compiler will call Dispose on // FontResourcel and // FontResource2 } // compiler will call Dispose on // FontResourcel and FontResource2 Font FontResource3 = new Font("Arial", 10.0f); using (FontResource3) // use FontResource3 } // compiler will call Dispose on // FontResource3

Listing 1 C#'s using keyword enables the compiler to determine automatically when the Dispose method needs to be called to free resources. In this example, the using statement ensures the Dispose method of the font objects is always called, regardless of how the function is exited. The instantiated objects must implement the System.IDisposable interface in order for the using statement to do its job correctly.

A, and no reachable object holds a reference to any of these three objects, then A, B, and C will all be flagged as unreachable and eligible for garbage collection. In the COM world, which is based on reference counting instead of garbage collection, this situation results in the immortality of all three objects.

2. Clean Up Resources With IDisposable

You must still perform some cleanup when using .NET. Con-

```
C# • Watch Out for Implicit Boxing
using System. Drawing;
using System.Diagnostics;
class test
  public static void Main()
  int a = 0:
  int b = 0;
  ModifyTwoIntegers( ref a, ref b );
  Debug.WriteLine( a.ToString() ):
    // will write out "5"
  Debug.WriteLine( b.ToString() );
    // will write out "10"
  a = 0;
  b = 0:
  // calling this method will cause an
  // implicit boxing operation making
  // copies of 'a' and 'b' which will
  // be discarded after the call
  ModifyTwoObjects( a, b );
  Debug.WriteLine( a.ToString() );
    // will write out "0"
  Debug.WriteLine( b.ToString() ):
    // will write out "0"
  public void ModifyTwoIntegers( ref int
    number1, ref int number2 )
number1 = 5;
number2 = 10;
  public void ModifyTwoObjects( object object1,
    object object2 )
object1 = 5;
object2 = 10;
```

Listing 2 A boxing operation makes a copy of the value type and places that copy on the heap so it can be treated as a reference type. However, any changes made to the object inside the method aren't reflected back in the original value type object. For example, assume the values of a and b reflect the changes made after a call to ModifyTwoIntegers. Making a subsequent call to ModifyTwoObjects leaves the values of a and b unchanged because C# creates copies of the two integers through an implicit boxing operation and discards them after the call is made.

sider the case when an object holds some resources such as pens or database connections. In these cases, a destructor/finalizer is not appropriate because it's not deterministic. This means you could find yourself holding onto that resource for much longer than necessary.

Therefore, you need a deterministic way to free these resources. The .NET Framework defines an interface called IDisposable that provides a solution. If the class you create needs to free these kinds of resources, you should implement the IDisposable interface in it. IDisposable has a single method, void Dispose(). Place the code to free up the resources inside this method. Typically, you do this by calling some referenced objects' Dispose methods. All .NET Framework classes that require cleanup implement this interface, including the Pen, Brush, and Font classes. But be aware that someone still must call the Dispose method. People who use the class can do this explicitly or with the new C# using keyword.

C# • Avoid Implicit Boxing of Structs using System. Drawing: using System. Diagnostics; class test public static void Main() Foo a = new Foo(); // call Bar thru the interface ((IFoo)a).Bar(): // this will write out 'false' because the // above call performed a boxing // operation that created a // copy of the Foo struct, which was // discarded immediately after the call Debug.WriteLine(a.BarCalled.ToString()); // call Bar directly on the struct a.Bar(); // this will write out 'true' as expected Debug.WriteLine(a.BarCalled.ToString()); public interface IFoo void Bar(); public struct Foo : IFoo public bool BarCalled: public void Bar() this.BarCalled = true:

Listing 3 Calling the Bar method by casting the struct to the IFoo interface causes an implicit boxing of the struct. This creates a copy of the struct on the heap—a copy that is discarded immediately after the call. This is not only inefficient, but it means any state changes made inside the method call aren't reflected in the original struct.

3. Handle Objects That Consume Resources With the *using* Keyword

The C# language includes the *using* keyword, which enables resources to be freed automatically for specified objects, regardless of how or when the objects go out of scope (see Listing 1).

The using keyword provides a cleaner, more efficient way of disposing resources than the traditional approach, where you must perform resource cleanup explicitly at each point of exit. You can ensure your applications don't leak resources by always adhering to the policy of working with the using keyword instead of calling the Dispose() method explicitly.

4. Beware of Implicit Boxing

.NET includes two types of objects: value types and reference types. Value types are classes derived from System. Value Type and include the intrinsic types such as int, bool, short, and so on. All other classes are reference types. The one exception to this rule is a struct, which is a value type. These types differ in where they are allocated and how they are referenced. You can create value types only on the stack (inside a method) or inline (as a member of a class or struct). You always create reference types on the heap, where the garbage collector manages them.

This is a major departure from C++. Classes and structs in C++ are almost identical, and you can create any object (including intrinsic types) on the stack or on the heap. Also, the only way to get a reference to a value type in C# is as a parameter in a method marked "ref." If you pass a value type as a parameter into a method that expects a reference type parameter, the C# compiler performs an implicit boxing operation (see Listing 2).

5. Don't Implement Interfaces on Structs

C# allows structs to derive from one or more interfaces. This might sound like a nice capability, but it carries certain risks that can produce unwanted results.

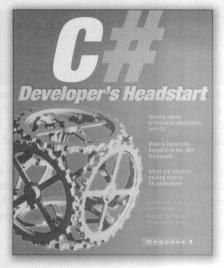
Structs are value types, so you can create them only on the stack or inline (as a member of a class). They are efficient because the garbage collector doesn't need to manage them. Unfortunately, this means the only way you can get a reference to a struct is by passing it as a ref argument into a method.

You're faced with a question: How can structs implement interfaces, which are, in effect, references? The answer: When you access the struct by casting it to an interface, an implicit boxing operation takes place and a copy of the struct is placed on the heap. You end up with a reference to the copy. When you call a method on the interface that changes the state of the object, you actually change the state of the copy, which gets discarded after the call (see Listing 3).

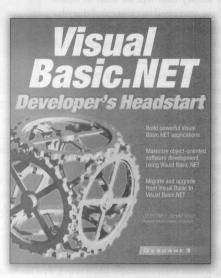
If you have a struct that needs to implement an interface, consider using one of two approaches. The first: Declare it as a class instead of a struct. Declaring it as a class means the object is no longer creatable as an efficient stack object. On the other hand, you avoid implicit boxing when accessing the interface. The second approach: Keep your struct a struct, but create a wrapper class that contains the struct as a public member. Implement the interface off the class instead of the struct. You can then use the struct as a stack-based object or instantiate the wrapper class when the interface is required. You're actually performing the equivalent of a boxing operation, but it will be explicit rather than implicit, ensuring you won't do so accidentally.

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6. Enable XML Documentation Generation

Typing a triple slash (///) in the line before any element—whether a class, struct, interface, or any other element—prompts C#'s editor to generate a set of XML tags. You can place documentation for the

element inside these generated XML tags. IntelliSense displays this documentation when you type in code that references the member.

Getting the benefit of this IntelliSense documentation feature is complicated if the generated assembly is a class or control library that will be used in other assemblies. In this case, you need to create and distribute an XML documentation file that contains these tags. You can do this as part of the C# project's build process, but you need to turn IntelliSense on using a four-step process. First, right-click on the project in the Solution Explorer pane and select Properties. This brings up a dialog; select Configuration Properties from the left-side tree. Next, make sure you select Build under Configuration Properties. Finally, the list on the right includes an item called XML Documentation File (see Figure 2). Specify the name of the

XML file in this space. You must give this file the same name as the corresponding assembly, but with an XML extension. Otherwise, IntelliSense can't find the file. For example, assume the assembly is named Foo.Bar.dll; you must name the XML file Foo.Bar.xml.

7. Reduce Memory Clutter

Instances of the String class are immutable objects in C#. This means you cannot change a string object once you create it. It also means the system must create new string objects to incorporate changes any time you manipulate instances of string classes. For example, assume you need to compose several date components to yield a long date format:

In this case, you create a new string object each time the + operator is used to increment the length of the overall result. In the process, you create and throw away five strings before the final sixth string is allocated and assigned to the FullDateTime variable.

Wasting a few string objects might not be significant in this example, but consider what happens when a method that performs extensive text manipulation does so by using the convenient addition operator. For example, assume you have a Web application that generates a complex string of HTML to be sent down to a browser. There might be hundreds of statements that concatenate various strings before writing them to an HttpTextWriter object. Each time the HTML string is extended, the app creates a new string to hold the longer string, and the old string is thrown onto the garbage heap. Over an extended period of time, such activity gradually depletes

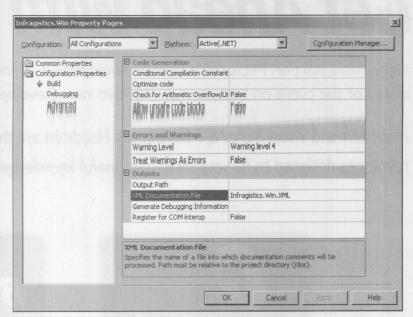


Figure 2 Specify the XML Documentation File. This dialog lets you specify the name of the XML file to be generated during the build process of a C# project. Note that you set the Configuration dropdown to All Configurations, which causes the XML documentation file to be generated during both debug and release builds.

memory and degrades performance on a server where the page is requested frequently. Eventually, garbage collection will run and clear up the old, unused strings—but there is a better way.

You can use the StringBuilder class to build up and extend strings that consist of smaller, incremental units:

```
StringBuilder buffer = new StringBuilder();
buffer.Append(DayOfWeek);
buffer.Append(", ");
buffer.Append(Month);
buffer.Append(" ");
buffer.Append(DayOfMonth.ToString());
buffer.Append(" ");
buffer.Append(Year.ToString());
```

The StringBuilder class utilizes a single buffer, which is capable of expanding to whatever size is required. This second example requires writing a bit more code, but it doesn't change the size or performance of the compiled IL. Using the StringBuilder class instead of performing string concatenations saves you considerable memory usage and helps you avoid fragmentation.

8. Use *is* and *as* Keywords for Type Checking

Strong type checking is a basic aspect of the .NET Common Language Runtime, so sometimes you must verify the type of an object in an application before calling one of its methods or properties. Failure to do this leads to an unhandled exception, and the program will terminate if you attempt to access an object as a type other than what it is. This situation can occur when an ambiguous object is passed to a method and the method must determine the object type prior to using it. You can do this in several ways in C#.

For example, assume you need a method that determines the type of object passed as a parameter and only processes the object if



it's of type string or of type int. You can use exception handling to check an object's type in this circumstance (see Listing 4).

The exception-handling approach works as expected, but it's somewhat clumsy and awkward to use. An effective alternative: Take advantage of C#'s is keyword to accomplish the same goal with considerably less code and more readability. This code produces the same output as the first example:

```
public int foo(object o)
{
  if(o is string)
    return processStringObject(o);
  else
  if(o is int)
```

```
C# • Determine the Type of Object
class Class1 (
   static void Main(string[] args) {
     int result:
     ProcessObjects process = new ProcessObjects();
     result = process.foo("hello");
     Console.WriteLine("The first call returns {0}", result);
     result = process.foo(10);
     Console.WriteLine("The second call returns {0}", result);
     result = process.foo(35.3):
     Console.WriteLine("The third call returns {0}", result);
1
class ProcessObjects
   public int foo(object o) {
     try {
       string s = (string)o;
       return processStringObject(s);
     catch ( System.InvalidCastException ) {
       try {
        int i = (int)o:
          return processIntObject(i);
       catch ( System.InvalidCastException ){
          return -1:
   public int processStringObject(string s) {
     return s.Length;
  public int processIntObject(int i)
     return i.ToString().Length:
// The output from this sample:
// The first call returns 5
// The second call returns 2
// The third call returns -1
```

Listing 4 You can use exception handling to determine the type of an object. Simply "try" different objects to see if you have a match. If the object type cast fails, an exception is thrown, and you try another type of object in the catch block.

```
return processIntObject(o);
else
  return -1;
```

You have yet another option available to you. You can use the *as* keyword to make the object assignment, assigning a null value if the object is not a compatible type. One limitation of the as keyword: It can be applied only to variables that are object references; it can't be applied to value types. This is because you cannot assign value types a null value, which is crucial if you want to test the result of the object conversion.

So, this code uses the as keyword in the test for the string type (a reference type), but it uses the is keyword to test for the int type (a value type):

```
public int foo(object o) {
   string s = o as string;
   if(s != null)
      return processStringObject(s);
   else
   if(o is int)
      return processIntObject((int)o);
   else
      return -1;
```

This version of foo also produces the same output as the first example.

This demonstrates that you can often use C#'s is and as keywords interchangeably. Both keywords can be useful, and both are much more readable and understandable than the use of exception handling in these situations.

Don Preuninger, vice president and senior architect at Infragistics, was a cofounder of ProtoView Development Corp. He created and developed many of ProtoView's early products for Windows 2.0 using C and C++, and he's been instrumental in the design and implementation of the forthcoming Infragistics line of .NET components. Reach Don by e-mail at donp@infragistics.com.

Joe Dour, also a vice president and senior architect at Infragistics, was a cofounder of Sheridan Software and has spent more than 25 years designing and developing software. He too has helped design and implement the forthcoming line of Infragistics' .NET components. Reach Joe by e-mail at joed@infragistics.com.

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Manage C# Objects

.NET has a garbage collector, but managing objects takes more than conserving memory. Here's how to manage object lifetimes effectively.

by Bill Wagner

Technology Toolbox

- □ VB.NET
- ☑ C#
- ☐ SQL Server 2000
- ASP .NET
- □ XML
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- Other:

Visual Studio .NET beta 2 or later # programs run in a managed environment, and that environment manages memory resources for you. Even with such memory-management features, however, you still need to address programming issues that encompass your objects' lifetimes. You need to consider how long objects live and how the runtime environment destroys these objects. You might also need to manage more closely the resources objects acquire on your behalf. Even using pointers in unsafe code has ramifications for the garbage collector. In this article, I'll show you how to work with the runtime's garbage collector when you use .NET classes and how to write classes that work efficiently in the managed environment (see the sidebar, "Object Management Guidelines").

Along the way, I'll add animation to an application that displays the Mandelbrot set, a collection of complex numbers that creates fractal patterns when graphed. In tuning the application for performance, you'll learn more about how to use C# to work with the memory resources in the Common Language Runtime (CLR).

Essentially, the garbage collector frees and compacts memory by removing unnecessary objects, freeing you from dealing with the memory used by objects you allocate. However, you can structure your code to take better advantage of the garbage collector and increase performance.

Resources

- A Programmer's Introduction to C# by Eric Gunnerson [Apress, 2001, ISBN: 1893115623]
- Inside C# by Tom Archer [Microsoft Press, 2001, ISBN: 0735612889]
- Chaos: Making a New Science by James Gleick [Penguin, 1988 (reprint edition), ISBN: 0140092501]
- "Garbage Collection: Automatic Memory Management in the Microsoft .NET Framework" by Jeffrey Richter [MSDN]: http://msdn.microsoft.com/msdnmag/issues/1100/gci/gci.asp
- "Garbage Collection—Part 2: Automatic Memory Management in the Microsoft .NET Framework" by Jeffrey Richter [MSDN]: http:// msdn.microsoft.com/msdnmag/issues/1200/gci2/gci2.asp
- Visual Studio .NET home page: http://msdn.microsoft.com/vstudio/nextgen/default.asp

The .NET Runtime Garbage Collector uses a "Mark and Compact" algorithm that, instead of searching for dormant objects, finds and marks objects still in use. Any objects not marked as "in use" are freed, and the heap is compacted. Live objects move in memory when the garbage collector runs. The garbage collector runs only when necessary, such as when an allocation fails. The more objects you allocate, the more often it runs.

The garbage collector makes some assumptions about the likelihood of objects being unused: If an object survives garbage collection, it will likely survive future garbage collections. The idea is that local variables do not survive their first garbage collection. Any variable that does survive its first garbage collector operation is probably owned by an application-level object and therefore likely to be around for a while. If an object survives two or more garbage collector operations, the application probably owns it, so will likely be around for a long time.

The garbage collector first examines the zerogeneration objects—objects that have never been examined. If the application needs more free memory, the garbage collector examines the first-generation objects and, if necessary, the second-generation objects. The goal is to free enough memory from the garbage collector operation with minimal work.

Your mission is to avoid creating extra objects needlessly and avoid calling the garbage collector too frequently. The garbage collector is efficient, however, and you want to work with it, not against it. You don't need to avoid creating objects for fear of garbage collection, but you do need to avoid being wasteful; if you can reuse an object as easily as creating a new one, do so.

For example, consider the differences between the String and StringBuilder classes. Examine this code from my Mandelbrot application:

String msg = "This shows the \
 Mandelbrot Set from the Range:";
msg += "\nx=("+minX.ToString ()
 +","+maxX.ToString ()+")";
msg += "\ny=("+minY.ToString()
 +","+maxY.ToString ()+")";



```
msg += "\nEach Pixel represents ("+
scaleX.ToString ()+","+
scaleY.ToString ()+")";
```

String is a different animal. Each time the msg string is assigned hnd = null; a new value, a new string is created. You can write this more GC. Suppress Finalization efficiently using the StringBuilder class:

```
StringBuilder msg = new StringBuilder
  ("This shows the Mandelbrot Set \
  from the Range:");
msg.AppendFormat ("\nx={0:e4},
  \{1:e4\}\)\ny=(\{2:e4\}, \{3:e4\})\",
  minX, maxX, minY, maxY);
msg.AppendFormat ("\nEach Pixel \
  represents ({0:e4},{1:e4})",
  scaleX. scaleY):
System.WinForms.MessageBox.Show
  (msg.ToString());
```

Only one String is built in the second example, located in the msg.ToString() call that displays the message. In the first example, 19 different String objects are created—one for each string literal, one for each ToString() call, and one each time the variable msg is assigned. So 19 different objects are orphaned after this code executes. Although each object is small, you can see how this can add up over time.

Dispose of Objects

How do you free nonmemory resources? Well, you must do it yourself. Any object owning resources that must be freed must implement the IDisposable interface. After finishing with the object, you call Dispose() on the object, which frees any resources it has acquired (such as file handles, locks, cursors, and open database tables).

Whenever you use objects, determine whether they implement the IDisposable interface. If so, call the Dispose() method when you finish using the object. This is the most efficient way to free nonmemory resources. If you forget to call Dispose(), however, the Finalize() method found in most objects takes care of resources. (I'll explain more about how Finalize() affects performance later.)

If you create a class that acquires resources that must be freed, you should implement the IDisposable interface for that class so clients can call the Dispose() method to release resources. To implement the interface, declare that your class supports the IDisposable interface and implement the Dispose() method.

Dispose() and Finalize()work together often. Suppose you have a class that needs a handle to some resource. This code shows how the Dispose() method would work:

```
class myClass : IDisposable
  private Handle hnd;
  myClass ()
     hnd = new Handle ();
     hnd.Acquire ();
```

```
Disposable interface, you call the Disposett
public void Dispose ()
Specific when the second sections occurs
hnd.Release ();
     (this):
```

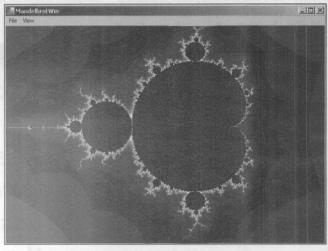


Figure 1 Animate the Set. Although you can't see it on paper, this window is cycling through all the colors in the set in real time. You can see the interesting effects for yourself by downloading the code.

Object Management Guidelines

Follow these guidelines for working with the Common Language Runtime (CLR):

- 1. Let the garbage collector do its work. Avoid using Finalize() or Dispose() to release memory resources.
- 2. Finalize() slows down the garbage collector. If you implement Finalize(), you should also implement Dispose() so you can clean up the object more effectively.
- 3. Use the GC.SuppressFinalization() method to remove disposed objects from the finalization list.
- 4. Make sure the Dispose() and Finalize() methods can be called in any order and more than once.
- 5. Test for an already disposed object in public methods, at least in debug builds.
- 6. Use the IDispose() interface if an object supports it. If possible, use the "using" statement to ensure exception-safe code.
- 7. Use weak references for large objects that might be needed later. This technique can improve performance greatly, but you should use it sparingly—only when you're working with large, resource-intensive objects. Using it too often takes more cycles to resurrect objects.
- 8. If you use unsafe code to boost performance, make sure you don't keep unsafe pointers around long because they prevent the garbage collector from doing all its work. You need to check unsafe code carefully and use it only when you have profiled the code you want to change.

```
protected void Finalize ()
   hnd.Release ();
```

Notice that I call GC.SuppressFinalization (this) to remove the object from the finalization queue (I'll describe this later when I delve into finalization). You can also access an object that has been disposed. Using other methods, you would need to check that hnd isn't null and reacquire the object if necessary (this is why the hnd variable is set to null in the Dispose() method).

You don't need the IDisposable interface for memory resources—in fact, you shouldn't use it. Instead, use the Dispose() method to free other system resources, such as files, database tables, or other resources.

Exceptions and Resources

The techniques I've covered so far are pretty simple. When you finish using an object, the garbage collector handles the memory resources for you. If the class supports the IDisposable interface, you call the Dispose() method when you're done with the object. But what happens when exceptions occur? Because Dispose() is not called automatically during the stack unwinding process, you need to structure your code so you call Dispose() if your function exits normally, or if an exception is thrown through your functions.

You don't have to implement a finalizer when you use the Dispose() method.

You can do this in one of two ways.

First, you could add your own try and finally blocks to ensure Dispose() gets called. Suppose myClass is a class that implements the IDisposable interface. You could write this code:

```
myClass obj = new myClass ();
  obj.Function ();
   if (null != obj)
      ((IDisposable)obj).Dispose ();
```

C#'s using statement, however, gives you a much easier way. The statement indicates that you're using a variable inside a block and that the object should be disposed of when the block exits. You can replace the previous example with this code:

```
using (C \text{ obj} = \text{new } C ())
  obj.Function ();
```

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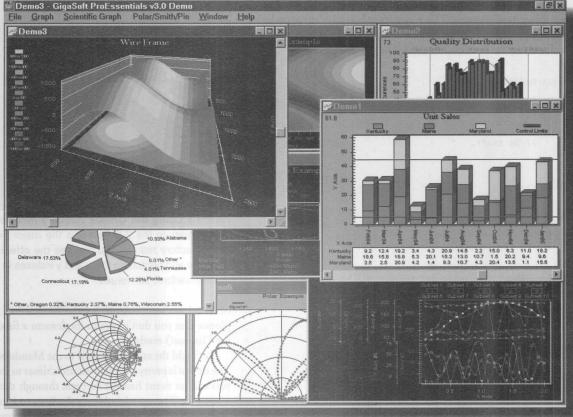
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The Dispose() method is called at the close of the using block, whether or not any exceptions are thrown.

In C#, destructors are declared just like C++ destructors: with a "~" preceding the class name. This is syntactically equivalent to declaring a Finalize() method. In fact, the C# compiler replaces destructor calls with calls to the Finalize() method. You can use this code:

Whichever you use is a matter of style; I would expect C++ programmers to use the destructor syntax, while those with Visual Basic and Java backgrounds might be partial to the Finalize() syntax. Remember: The Finalize() method is *not* called when an object goes out of scope, as it is in C++. Instead, it is called as part of the garbage collector operation. For that reason, I prefer the Finalize() syntax to the destructor syntax; it looks different because it *is* different. Finalization has performance implications as well. Let's revisit the discussion of the CLR garbage collector from the beginning of this article and look at what happens when objects to be released have finalizers.

The runtime keeps track of objects that require finalization. When the garbage collector runs, it moves any objects that could be collected but require finalization to a "ready for finalization" list. After garbage collection, the finalizer thread wakes up and calls the Finalize() method on the objects on the finalizer list. The objects are removed from the finalization list and are now ready for the next round of garbage collection. Objects that require finalizers slow down the system and live longer than necessary when garbage collections occur.

To improve this situation, implement the Finalize() method, the IDispose interface, and the Dispose() method. In your Dispose() method, call GC.SupressFinalization (this), which removes the object from the finalization queue. Now the object can be garbage-

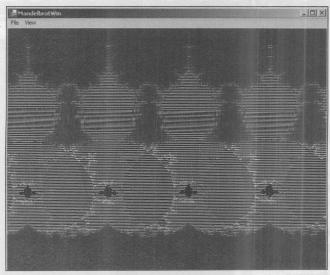


Figure 2 Using the Unsafe Pointers Incorrectly. If you forget which index in the 2-D matrix is the major axis, you get some unsatisfactory results. You can see the effects by downloading the code and switching the *x* and *y* indexes in the matrix storing the Mandelbrot set values.

collected without waiting for the finalization thread to execute. Notice that you don't have to implement a finalizer when you use the Dispose() method.

Let's add the animation code to the Mandelbrot set application. The design is pretty simple: You add a timer to the application, then you add an event handler to cycle through the colors (download Listing 1). The mandel object calculates an integer value for each (x,y) point in the Mandelbrot set. The colormap is a class in the project that transforms a grayscale value into a color value to create color images. (Download the code for the entire example to see the finished version; see the Go Online box for details.) The Dispose() method in Listing 1 lets the other components release their resources. The new version of the application object does not need to have a Finalize() method; the timer's own Finalize() frees any resources if for some reason Dispose() is not called.

Use Weak References

Now I'll address performance issues in the Mandelbrot application because the first version of the animation code is way too slow. One way to boost its speed is to avoid recalculating the Mandelbrot set points every time the colors change when the set gets animated: You add a class (download Listing 2) that holds the number of iterations in the Mandelbrot set. The class simply stores a matrix of integers; the matrix is the same size as the display. Now, when the set is animated, you need to change only the pixels. You don't need to recalculate the set points each time the display changes, saving more than 301,000 calculations. However, the application now uses much more memory, even when you're not animating the set. You can save this cost by replacing strong references with weak references.

A weak reference is a reference to an object that can be garbage-collected—essentially, it lets you set aside an object in case the system needs to collect it. If you don't access that object before a garbage collection occurs, the garbage collector removes it from memory. If you do access the object before a garbage collection, the object is returned. Saving the Mandelbrot matrix as a weak reference keeps the cached results in memory if memory is not becoming scarce (download Listing 3). The advantage is that you do not need to re-create the



image to animate it. In addition, if memory becomes scarce and the system needs to perform a garbage collection, you don't need to do any extra work—the system frees the reference for you.

The application performed better with the weak reference, but it's still not fast enough. To improve the speed further, I used unsafe code and pointers. I added the Display() method to the PelMap class (download Listing 4). This routine grabs a pointer to the start of the matrix of integers and a pointer to the start of the bitmap image. Then I use pointer arithmetic to move through both blocks of memory. The unsafe keyword marks the block as not running inside the managed environment. The two fixed blocks specify pointers to raw memory. The fixed keyword notifies the runtime that the object being pointed to cannot move in memory. Without the fixed blocks, the runtime can move the object in memory as part of a garbage collection action, which is one of the main reasons for the performance improvement.

With managed references, you must resolve each access independently because the object might have moved between instructions. Also notice that I reversed the x and y indexes in the cache. The first index in the matrix is incremented last, and that must be the y index. The Turnerizer transforms the integer values into color values for display. Now the animation routine runs in real time. Download the code and try it yourself. You can even zoom into different areas of the set while it's animated. Try switching the x and y indexes in the cache to get some visually interesting effects (see Figures 1 and 2).

I've shown you how to work with the garbage collector to

improve your application's performance. Most of the time, you'll be better off letting the garbage collector do its thing without any particular guidance. When you write code that has some unique memory usage characteristics, however, you can use the techniques I've described to modify the default behavior.

Bill Wagner is a founder and software consultant for SRT Solutions, and he has more than 15 years of software development experience. He has been a columnist for *Visual C++ Developers Journal* and has written two eBooks on STL programming, available at www.mightywords.com. Contact Bill at wwagner@srtsolutions.com.

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Develop Interface-Based .NET Web Services

Building interface-based Web Services lets you switch between different service providers with minimal or no changes to client code.

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s you well know from traditional componentoriented programming, separating the interface from its implementation provides polymorphism between different implementations of the same service. The separation recognizes the fact that the basic unit of reuse in any application is the interface, not the object implementing it. You can apply this core

principle of component-oriented programming to Web Service development as well.

In this case, the interface is a logical grouping of method signatures that act as the contract between the client and the Web Service provider. You can then switch between different providers with minimal or no changes to the client code because the client is written against an abstract service definition (the interface) rather than a particular service implementation.

The Web Services standard supports interfaces (referring to them as ports). But by default, Web Services support in .NET is method-based, not interface-based. So VS.NET, as it exists today, doesn't inherently allow you to develop interface-based Web Services. I'll show you the simple steps required—both on the server and cli-

ent—to compensate for the lack of interface-based Web Services in VS.NET, allowing you to develop and consume interface-based Web Services. But first I'll set up an example scenario.

Suppose you have a Web Service called Simple-Calculator that provides the four basic arithmetic operations—addition, subtraction, division, and

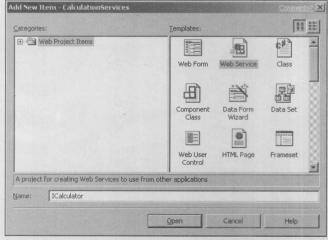


Figure 1 Expose an Interface Definition. To expose a Web Service interface definition, add a new Web Service item and give it an interface name. Clicking on the Open button causes VS.NET to create a skeletal Web Service. From there, remove all the implementation code from the wizard-generated code.



multiplication—and a client that consumes the Web Service. You implement the Simple-Calculator Web Service in .NET using C# (see Listing 1).

Simply add the [WebMethod] attribute to the methods you want to expose as Web Services—Add(), Subtract(), Divide(), and Multiply()—and .NET does the rest. Note that having WebService as a base class is optional; deriving from it gives you easy access to common ASP .NET objects, such as those for application and session states. You don't need these objects in this use-case. Also optional is the WebService attribute, but I strongly recommend you use it.

The WebService attribute lets you specify a Web namespace that contains your service, which you can use as you would a normal .NET namespace to reduce name collusion. If you don't specify a namespace, VS.NET uses http://tempuri.org/ as a default. A published service usually uses a specific Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) as its namespace, typically the service provider company's name. The WebService attribute also allows you to provide a free-text description of your service that appears in the auto-generated browser page used by Web Service consumers and during development.

Writing the client code is almost equally trivial. Select Add Web Reference... from the client's project in VS.NET and point the wizard at the site containing the Web Service ASPX file. This makes VS.NET generate a wrapper class—called SimpleCalculator—that the client will use (see Listing 2). The Simple-Calculator wrapper class has all the methods the Web Service developer applied [Web-Method] to as public methods. The wrapper class (sometimes called a "Web Service Proxy" class) encapsulates completely the complex interaction with the remote object. The wrapper class is also the only entity coupled to the service's location—its base class, SoapHttp-ClientProtocol, has a property called Url that points to the object's location.

The client code uses the wrapper class as if the SimpleCalculator object were a local object:

```
SimpleCalculator calculator;
calculator = new SimpleCalculator();
int result = calculator.Add(2,3);
Debug.Assert(result == 5);
```

Clearly, VS.NET makes invoking Web methods trivial.

But you have a problem: The client ends up programming directly against the "object" providing the service (Simple Calculator

C# • It All Adds Up With the SimpleCalculator Class

```
[WebService(
Namespace=
"http://CalculationServices.com".
Description = "The SimpleCalculator Web Service provides the four
basic arithmetic operations for integers.")]
public class SimpleCalculator: WebService
  public SimpleCalculator(){}
  [WebMethod]
  public int Add(int numl.int num2)
    return num1 + num2;
  [WebMethod]
  public int Subtract(int num1,int num2)
    return num1 - num2;
  [WebMethod]
  public int Divide(int num1,int num2)
    return num1 / num2;
  [WebMethod]
  public int Multiply(int num1,int num2)
    return num1 * num2;
```

Listing 1 To expose a class method as a Web Service, simply add the [WebMethod] attribute. Note that deriving from WebService is optional. Using the [WebService] attribute is optional also, but you should use it to provide a service description and containing namespace.

```
c# • Encapsulate the Interaction

public class SimpleCalculator : SoapHttpClientProtocol
{
  public SimpleCalculator()
  {
    Url = "http://www.CalculationServices.com/SimpleCalculator.asmx";
  }

[SoapDocumentMethod("http://CalculationServices.com/Add")]
  public int Add(int num1,int num2)
  {
    object[] results = Invoke("Add", new object[](num1,num2));
    return (int)(results[0]);
  }
  // Other method wrappers
}
```

Listing 2 The SimpleCalculator Web Service wrapper class—generated for the Web Service shown in Listing 1—encapsulates the interaction with the Web Service completely and shields the client from the details. It contains the service location in the public Url property, which is defined in the SoapHttpClientProtocol base class.

in this case) instead of against a generic abstraction of such a service. You want the SimpleCalculator Web Service polymorphic with a service abstraction—an interface.

For example, imagine the client wants to switch from the SimpleCalculator to a different calculator Web Service, called ScientificCalculator. ScientificCalculator supports the same interface as SimpleCalculator, but it's perhaps faster, cheaper, or more

accurate. You'd like to define a generic calculator interface, the ICalculator interface, and expose it as Web Service:

```
// Imaginary attribute.
// Does not exist in .NET
[WebInterface]
interface ICalculator
{
  int Add(int num1,int num2);
  int Subtract(int num1,int num2);
  int Divide(int num1.int num2);
  int Multiply(int num1,int num2);
```

Assuming you could do that (I'll show you how shortly), you can code against only the interface definition instead of a particular implementation of it (see Listing 3).

The only thing that changes in the client's code when it switches between service providers is the line that decides the exact interface implementation to use. You can even put that decision in a different assembly than the "main" client's logic, and you can only pass interfaces between the two. Another benefit you can reap from interface-based Web Services: The client can publish the interface definition, enabling different service vendors to implement the client's requirements more easily.

Now you're ready to write the server and client code to work around VS.NET's lack of support for interface-based Web Services.

Define and Implement a Web Interface

To enable an interface-based Web Service, first expose the Web Service interface definition. For simplicity's sake, assume the service provider is responsible for both defining and implementing the interface (the client or any third party can expose the interface definition and have anybody implement it, but it requires additional steps).

Create a new Web Service project called CalculationServices. Right-click on the project and select Add Web Service... In the Add New Item dialog, type "ICalculator" as the interface name and click on Open (see Figure 1).

VS.NET then creates a skeletal Web Service called ICalculator. Open the ICalculator.asmx.cs file and change the ICalculator type definition from "class" to "interface." Remove the derivation from System.Web.Services.WebService, as well. An interface, by definition, has no implementation code—remove the constructor and the InitializeComponent() and Dispose() methods. Finally, remove the commented HelloWorld() method example.

Next, add the interface methods—Add(), Subtract(), Divide(), and Multiply(). Although in principle you could simply apply the [WebMethod] attribute to each interface method to expose the interface as a Web Service definition, you shouldn't in practice because of the [WebService] attribute. This attribute applies only to classes, and it's sealed—you can't subclass it or change it. So you can't assign a namespace and a description to the interface, which I advised you to do earlier. To clear this hurdle, you must provide an interface "shim"—an abstract class that exposes what looks like a pure interface

C# • Prepare for a Service Provider Change

```
// Somewhere in the client code, it
// decides on the service provider:
ICalculator calculator = (ICalculator) new ScientificCalculator();
// or
ICalculator calculator = (ICalculator) new SimpleCalculator();
// This part of the client code is
// polymorphic with any provider of the service:
int result = calculator.Add(2,3);
Debug.Assert(result == 5);
```

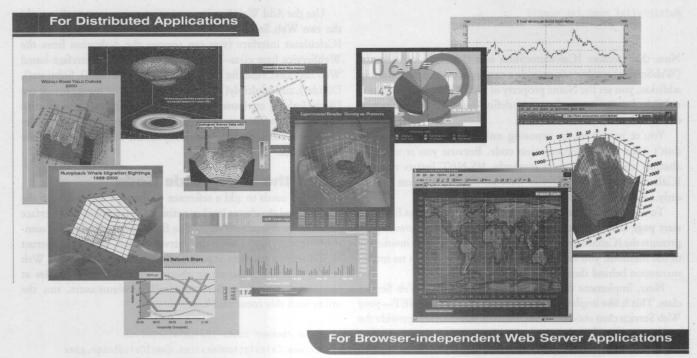
Listing 3 Ideally, you want your calculator Web Services polymorphic with a service abstraction—an interface. You can then switch between service providers with minimal or no changes to the client code.

VS.NET, as it exists today, doesn't inherently allow you to develop interfacebased Web Services.

definition. In the ICalculator.asmx.cs file, add the ICalculatorShim pure abstract class definition:

```
[WebService()
Name = "ICalculator", Namespace=
"http://CalculationServices.com",
Description = "This Web Service is only the definition of
the interface. You cannot invoke method calls on it.")]
abstract class ICalculatorShim : ICalculator
{
abstract public int
Add(int numl,int num2);
abstract public int
Subtract(int numl,int num2);
abstract public int
Divide(int numl,int num2);
abstract public int
```





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Multiply(int numl,int num2);

Note that because ICalculatorShim is a class, you can use the [WebService] attribute to provide a namespace and description. In addition, you set the Name property of the [WebService] attribute to ICalculator to expose the service definition as ICalculator instead of ICalculatorShim.

You're interested in exposing only the signatures, so you don't need the implementation code. Because you're using an abstract class and abstract methods, VS.NET insists that the ICalculatorShim Web Service have no implementation code—only a service definition.

To verify that all is well so far, set the ICalculator.asmx file as the start page and run the project; the auto-generated browser page presents the ICalculator interface definition. If you try to invoke any of the methods, you should get an error because there's no implementation behind the service.

Next, implement the ICalculator interface on a Web Service class. This is like implementing any other interface in .NET—your Web Service class should inherit from the interface and provide the implementation for its methods. In this example, provide two class implementations: the SimpleCalculator and the ScientificCalculator Web Services (download Listing 4 from the VSM Web site; see the Go Online box for details).

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Use the Add Web Service... context-menu item again to add the two Web Services. Add a derivation (inheritance) from the ICalculator interface (you can remove the derivation from the WebService base class—it bears no relevance to interface-based Web Services). Add the implementation to the Add(), Subtract(), Divide(), and Multiply() interface methods. You must provide the [WebMethod] attributes for the interface methods you want to expose as Web Services. Without [WebMethod] on a class implementation method, .NET won't expose the method as part of the Web Service.

Write the Client-Side Code

The client needs to add a reference to the type definitions of the interface and the classes implementing it. You can add the interface reference in one of two ways. The first uses the WSDL.exe command-line utility. Using the /server switch, you can instruct WSDL.exe to generate a pure abstract class matching the Web Service definition. Assuming the interface definition resides at http://www.CalculationServices.com/ICalculator.asmx, run the utility with this command line:

WSDL.exe /server /out: ICalculatorDef.cs http://www.CalculationServices.com/ICalculator.asmx

Then add the ICalculatorDef.cs source file to the client project. Unfortunately, even though .NET knows about interfaces, the /server switch generates a pure abstract class with abstract methods:

```
public abstract class ICalculator : WebService
{
    [WebMethod]
    [SoapDocumentMethodAttribute("http://
CalculationServices.com/Add"]
    public abstract int Add(int num1, int num2);
    // rest of the ICalculator methods
```

But what you need is an interface definition. Open the ICalculatorDef.cs file, remove the WebService base class, and change the ICalculator definition from abstract class to interface. Remove all the attributes (on ICalculator and its methods) and the public and abstract modifiers from all the methods. You should now have the original interface definition.

The second way a client can import the interface definition: Add a Web reference to the ICalculator Web Service, then extract the interface methods from the wrapper class. To do so, point the Add Web Reference... wizard to the site containing the interface definition. This generates a wrapper class called ICalculator, which exposes the original ICalculator's methods as well as a Web Service wrapper class's other methods. You need only method definitions for an interface, so remove all the interface method bodies and the other methods completely, including the constructor. Remove the SoapClientProtocol base class and the "public" modifier on the interface method. Remove all class and method attributes. Lastly, change the ICalculator definition from "class" to "interface." Essentially, the client should now have the original interface definition.

Next, the client must add a Web reference to the Web Services that provide the interface's implementation. Again, using the Add



Web Reference... wizard, point the wizard to where those implementations reside. VS.NET generates wrapper classes for those implementations—SimpleCalculator and ScientificCalculator, in this example. These machine-generated wrapper classes won't mention ICalculator. To provide polymorphism with ICalculator, add a derivation from it. The SimpleCalculator and Scientific-Calculator classes should now look like those in Listing 5, which you can download.

Here's the client-side design pattern: ICalculator provides the

service definition. The Web Service's location is decided at the derived SimpleCalculator or ScientificCalculator classes. The wrapper classes know how to forward the calls to the Web Service, but not how it's implemented on the server side. In fact, all that distinguishes SimpleCalculator from ScientificCalculator is the encapsulated service location or provider.

Finally, you can now write interface-based, polymorphic Web Services code (see Listing 3). You can also make an interesting observation: From the client's perspective in the Web Services world, the location of the service—the URL—is the object.

Web Services will become part of almost every developer's career in the next few years. However, the supporting tools are immature compared to existing design methodologies and component-oriented technologies you've grown accustomed to in the intranet world. Today's challenge is how to combine the two. I hope this article convinces you not to give up on proven and elegant concepts just because VS.NET doesn't support them. With a bit of tweaking and the proper observation that a URL equals an object, you can employ established concepts in a brave new world.

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VS0110 Download all the code for this issue of *VSM*.

VS0110WS Download the code for this article separately. This article's code includes a basic, non-interface-based Web Service; two interface-based Web Services; a test client that uses them all; and Listings 4 and 5.

VS0110WS_T Read this article online. DevX Premier Club membership is required.

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Juval Lowy is a seasoned software architect and the principal of IDesign, a consulting company focused on COM/.NET design. Juval also conducts training classes and gives conference talks on component-oriented design and development. He wrote the book *COM and .NET Component Services – Mastering COM+* (O'Reilly). Reach him through www.componentware.net.



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Build a Project Documenter Utility

Explore the VBDoc project to learn debugger tricks and shortcuts on your way to building a utility that documents your VB projects.

by Stan Schultes

Technnology Toolbox

- □ VB.NET
- □ C#
- ☐ SQL Server 2000
- ASP .NET
- □ XML
- VB6

I spend all kinds of time writing comments in my programs, but I hate spending time creating documentation describing the apps I've written. I do like to write code, however, so I decided to write a utility to help automate my documentation chores. This month's VBDoc utility extracts and formats comments in your VB6 projects to use as a starting point for your project documentation. Download the sample code from the *VSM* Web site and follow along (see the Go Online box for details).

Load and run VBDoc in the VB design environment to see how it works. The default project is VBDoc.vbp itself, or you can click on the Browse button to choose a different VB project. You can see a list of the project's files in the Files in Project listbox. Click on each filename in turn to see the header comments displayed in the Contents area. Header comments include the first contiguous block of comments in the file. If the file includes optional delimiters ('+= and '-= by default), the header comments include the delimiters and all lines in between. You set the desired delimiters with the Tools | Set Delimiters menu item. You can edit and save the header comments in the Contents area without modifying the source files.

Click on the Show Docs button to fill the contents area with formatted text. Because the Contents area is a RichTextBox control, VBDoc can use font styles to delimit sections in the documentation output. Project attributes are listed first, followed by the header com-

ments for each file in your project. You click on the Save Docs button to save the documentation to a Rich Text Format (RTF) file you can edit with Word or other applications (see Figure 1). The file defaults to the project name and directory, as in VBDoc.rtf.

Set breakpoints at important points in the VBDoc project so you can see how the code operates. Go to the Project Explorer (View | Project Explorer or Ctrl+R) in the VB design environment. Right-click on frmMain and choose View Code from the context menu, or click on the View Code icon at the top of the project window. Set a breakpoint on the first line in frmMain's CreateDocFile routine by clicking in the gray-colored left margin next to the line containing the GetPath call. VB highlights the line of code in red when you set a breakpoint. You also set breakpoints on the first executable lines in the ShowFileDoc and ShowDoc routines, as well as on the first executable lines in clsProject's ProjectFile Property Let procedure and in clsFile's Init method.

Start the VBDoc project by pressing the F8 key. F8, the Step-Into function key, starts the program on the first executable line in the startup form's Form_Load event. The yellow highlight represents the next statement to execute. Continue pressing F8, and on the third repetition the debugger steps into the InitSettings routine. Press F8 a couple more times, then use the Step-Out function key (Ctrl+Shift+F8) to continue running the program until you're back at the line in Form_Load following the call to InitSettings.

Now use the Step-Over function key (Shift+F8)

to continue through the Form_Load routine without seeing each lower-level routine execute. When you step over the line in Form_Load that sets the default project path, VB stops at your breakpoint in the clsProject's ProjectFile Property Let routine:

```
If InStr(UCase$(ProjectFilename), _
".VBP") Then
```

You can see how VB arrived at this point by choosing the View | Call Stack menu item (or by pressing Ctrl+L). You can jump into the code at any point in the call stack by double-clicking on a routine name in the list. The line labeled Non-Basic Code indicates that VB fired an event routine on your behalf. Continue from your breakpoint by pressing the Run key (F5), and the debugger then stops at the breakpoint in clsFile's Init method for the first file. For now, continue by pressing the Run key (F5) repeatedly—once for each file in the project—until the main form shows.

VBDoc's key element is a pair of class modules, clsProject and clsFile. Restart your project and run it (F5) to the first breakpoint in clsProject's ProjectFile Property Let procedure. Step over each line (Shift+F8) until you reach the LoadFile call. Step into LoadFile (F8) to see how the contents of the VBP file are returned:

```
Public Function LoadFile _

(ByVal FileName As String) As String

Dim iFileNum As Integer

iFileNum = FreeFile

Open FileName For Input As #iFileNum

LoadFile = Input(LOF(iFileNum), #iFileNum)

Close #iFileNum

End Function
```

The Input statement reads the number of bytes specified by the Length of File (LOF) function. Use Step-Out (Ctrl+Shift+F8) to return to the ProjectFile routine.

Next, step into the ParseProject function to load the project's properties and files (see Listing 1). The process of reading a file and taking apart its contents is called *parsing*. ParseProject first uses the Split function to separate the VBP file by carriage return-line feed characters using the vbCrLf constant. This is a quick way of breaking the file into individual lines. Individual properties in the VBP file are composed of key-value pairs:

```
Class=clsProject; CProject.cls
```

You loop and split each line in the file using the = character to separate each key name from its value, and you pick up individual project properties and filenames with a Case statement. You create an instance of clsFile in ParseProject for each file in the project, and you call the Init property to load and analyze the file:

```
Case "FORM", "MODULE", "CLASS"

'project files

If colfiles Is Nothing Then _

Set colfiles = New Collection

Set ofile = New clsfile

ofile.Init sfileType, sfileName, _

GetPath(Projectfile)
```

```
colFiles.Add oFile, oFile.FileName

Set oFile = Nothing
```

You store each file instance (one for each file in the project) in the colFiles collection using the filenames as collection keys.

Continue stepping the debugger or use the Run key (F5) until you come to the breakpoint in the clsFile Init routine, where you collect file attributes and read the file contents using the LoadFile routine:

```
m_sFileContents = LoadFile _
    (GetFilePath(BasePath, m_sFileName))
```

The GetFilePath function determines the physical path to your project files. You need this function if some of your project's source files come from outside your source directory. This is common in situations where you have a library of common modules, classes, and forms in a common directory that you reuse on projects. If your source files all come from the same directory (as with VBDoc), the GetFilePath function returns the project directory. Continue pressing F5 to run at each breakpoint until the main form shows again.

Parse Project Files

Now let's look at how you collect file header comments. Click on a filename in the Files in Project list, and VB stops at your breakpoint in frmMain's ShowFileDoc routine:

```
Set oFile = goProject.FileRef(FileName)
rtbProjectDoc.Text = oFile.FileHeader
```

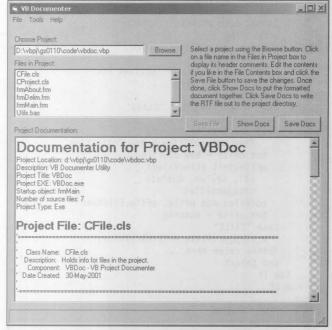


Figure 1 Off to a Good Start. The VBDoc utility loads properties and a list of included modules from a VBP (VB Project) file. You extract the header comments from each module and edit them in the VBDoc form, then save the results to an RTF file that you can load in your favorite word processor. VBDoc doesn't finish the job of documenting your code, but it can start it.

The goProject. FileRef property returns a file object reference from the project's Files collection. Step into the oFile. FileHeader routine to see how VBDoc handles file header analysis:

```
Public Property Get FileHeader() As String
'returns the File Header comments
   If Len(m_sFileHeader) = 0 Then
        m_sFileHeader = ParseHeader()
        GetLineCount
   End If
   FileHeader = m_sFileHeader
End Property
```

VB6 • Parse the VB Project File

```
Private Function ParseProject
  (ByVal FileContents As String) As Boolean
'returns comma-delim list of project
'files; empty string if invalid file
Dim sLineBuffer() As String
Dim sLineValues() As String
Dim sValue As String
Dim 1Line As Long
Dim ofile As clsfile
'split vbp into individual lines
sLineBuffer = Split
  (FileContents, vbCrLf)
For 1Line = 0 To UBound(sLineBuffer)-1
  If Len(Trim$(sLineBuffer _
    (1Line))) Then
    sLineValues = Split
       (sLineBuffer(lLine), "=")
    If UBound(sLineValues) > 0 Then
      sValue = StripQuotes(sLineValues(1))
       'save properties for keywords
       Select Case UCase$(sLineValues(0))
      Case "TYPE"
         Select Case UCase$(sValue)
         Case "OLEDLL"
           m_sProjectType = "ActiveX DLL"
         'other cases here ...
         End Select
       Case "FORM", "MODULE", "CLASS"
           'project files
         If colFiles Is Nothing _
           Then Set colFiles = New Collection
         Set oFile = New clsFile
         oFile.Init sLineValues _
           (0), sValue, GetPath _
           (ProjectFile)
         colfiles. Add oFile, oFile. File Name
         Set oFile = Nothing
      Case "TITLE"
         m_sProjectTitle = Trim$(sValue)
       'other cases here ...
      End Select
    End If
  End If
Next
ParseProject = True
End Function
```

Listing 1 The ParseProject function decomposes a VBP file into a set of properties and a collection of files. First it splits the file into individual lines, then it separates the key-value pairs to store each property value. You handle files by creating a file object and calling its Init method to get the file properties and contents.

If the file header for this file hasn't been processed already, you call the ParseHeader routine to extract the comments (download Listing A). ParseHeader separates the file into individual lines and searches for the header comment block. Header comments are found either between the optional delimiters or as the first contiguous block of comments.

Finally, let's see how you create formatted output. Click on the Show Docs button, and VB stops at your breakpoint in frmMain's ShowDoc routine (download Listing B). You format text programmatically in the RichTextBox by selecting the text and applying formatting to the selected text. You use the sFormat array in ShowDoc to keep track of where formatting is required in the output. The sFormat array contains a series of comma-delimited entries that specify the beginning character position in the text, the offset, and a descriptive name for the format ("Heading1", "Heading2").

Step through the code in ShowDoc to see how VBDoc creates the output from the project and file properties. Click on this line near the bottom of ShowDoc:

FormatDoc sFormat

Use the Run to Cursor keyboard shortcut (Ctrl+F8) to run to the selected line. Step into the FormatDoc routine to see how the RichTextBox formatting is applied (download Listing C). Here, you loop through the sFormat array, select the appropriate text, and apply the appropriate font style for the format name.

Continue running the app, and click on the Save Docs button to run to your final breakpoint in frmMain's CreateDocFile routine. You create the output file using the SaveFile method of the RichTextBox:

```
rtbProjectDoc.SaveFile sFile, rtfRTF
```

And that's it! Try enhancing VBDoc on your own by listing referenced objects (such as OCX files) or all the routine declarations in each file. Use the debugger shortcuts you've learned to debug your new features. Then rest easy knowing your project documentation chores have just gotten easier.

Stan Schultes is a project and IT manager and a VB/Web enterprise application architect and developer in Sarasota, Fla. Stan is an MCP in VB and spoke on VB development at Microsoft's DevDays conference. He is a contributing editor for *Visual Studio Magazine* and writes regularly for it. Reach Stan at stan@vbexpert.com.

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Don't Overuse Inheritance

Animal classification provides a good pattern for inheritance.

by Bill Wagner

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Some object-oriented experience and a desire to learn more

ou've probably seen examples of object-oriented programming that use animal classification to explain inheritance. If done correctly, this analogy works well. In this column, I'll use animal classification to discuss what inheritance means, when to use it, and when other alternatives support your particular design better.

One way of understanding inheritance is to use the phrase "is a specialization of." For example, "a bear is a specialization of a mammal." Biologists classify animals into kingdoms, phyla, classes, orders, families, genera, and species (see Figure 1). Software developers can learn a lot from this classification. It's based on a hierarchy that moves downward from the general (kingdom) to the specific (species).

Two terms, *substitutability* and *coupling*, can help you understand the good and the bad of inheritance. Substitutability means you can use a derived class (bear) as a substitute anytime you expect the base class (mammal). In code, this means any method that

expects a reference to a mammal works correctly with a reference to a bear.

For example, suppose you're watching bats and flying squirrels. You might decide mammals need a Fly () method. Well, bears don't fly. This problem brings up coupling, which defines how closely two classes depend on each other. In the preceding example, the bear class and the mammal class are highly coupled. In fact, an inheritance relationship creates the highest possible coupling between two classes. The derived class and the base class are closely coupled. Any change in the base class affects the derived class, and any changes in implementing the base class affect the derived classes.

In general, you should minimize both coupling and inheritance. However, inheritance provides greater reuse than any other technique. A bear class supports all the methods in the mammal class automatically. A bear also inherits the implementation of all the methods in the mammal class. (See the sidebar, "Follow

Follow These Class-Building Rules

like to use real-world analogies to describe object-oriented techniques. For example, children playing with Legos can build many different objects. The key to building so many different things with Legos is that each piece is small and simple. Some new Lego sets contain larger and more complicated pieces. These more complex pieces are interesting, but more limiting. Keep this in mind when you design objects: The simpler the class or interface, the more ways you can use it. When you're designing and building classes, try to keep as many classes as simple as possible. Follow these rules:

- Ensure class inheritance follows the "is a" relationship. Or, use "is a specialization of" if that's easier.
- Look out for "is almost a," which usually implies the need for a new class to separate the nonimplemented functionality.
- Look out for "works like." This should be an interface or a contained object; the one you choose depends on the public requirements for the new interface.
- Make interfaces for reusable functionality.
- · If you can get the behavior you want using containment or interfaces, use that instead of inheritance.
- Build more complicated objects and classes only when you need them in larger projects. Each class should add only one piece of clearly defined functionality.

Resources

Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software by Erich Gamma, Richard Helm, Ralph Johnson, John Vlissides [Addison-Wesley, 1995, ISBN: 0201633612] These Class-Building Rules," for more class-building information.)

A second reason for using inheritance is to provide a common interface that several classes support. All mammals support a common set of behaviors, or interfaces. However, you can add behavior unrelated to a class's main purpose by defining interfaces a class can support. Good examples of interfaces are .NET's ISerializable and IDisposable interfaces. These interfaces are unrelated to where a class fits in a hierarchy. Interfaces often live in the solution domain. They don't represent real-world objects or abstractions. Rather, interfaces often represent software abstractions that add functionality to your real-world abstractions. An IFly interface is a good way to incorporate flying capability into the animal kingdom. Bats fly. Some birds fly. Some insects fly. These particular classes can support the IFly interface without tying them together using inheritance.

Understand Common Problems

In real-world design, one mistake comes from trying to work with a hierarchy where a base class is too specific. For example, imagine you wrote the mammal base class after only seeing canines of various forms (dogs, wolves, coyotes, foxes). The first time you see a cat, you know it's related to dogs, but your mammal class has methods that make no sense for a cat, such as running in packs, barking, and growling.

Your first instinct is to make a cat behave like a dog. The reason is obvious—you can reuse lots of code. But this inheritance will cause you problems. When you see yourself making a new derived class that doesn't support all the base class methods naturally, find a different design. The right answer is to break the dog class into two different parts: the parts common to cats and dogs, and the parts unique to dogs. Then, both cats and dogs derive from this new base class. Coding this kind of mistake causes you to downcast objects to see the actual runtime type of an object before you use it:

if (pAnimal is (dog))
 pAnimal->bark ();

Unfortunately, once you write this code, it's too late. Look for these kinds of problems before you start coding.

Another mistake is using an interface as

a base class. You'll run into problems because you've constrained a particular behavior to one group of classes. As a result, you limit the clients' ability to design their own hierarchies. For example, consider flying animals. Flying is a good candidate for an interface. Many unrelated animals fly, including bugs, many birds, and bats. You might be tempted to create a Fly () method in the bird base class, but if you did, you'd commit the first mistake: Neither ostriches nor emus fly. Once again, you want to treat flying animals the same way, so you should make flying an interface. Bats, most birds, and many bugs can all implement the IFly interface.

Maybe you're thinking interfaces let you reuse only an interface description, but they don't let you reuse implementation. This isn't true-you can reuse the implementation by creating a class known as a delegate. This term is more generic than a C# delegate, so don't confuse the two. A delegate class provides a common implementation that many different, unrelated classes can share. Consider the bird class again. Most birds fly, so it makes sense to create a class that can implement that ability. Then, any class derived from bird can contain a member of this FlyingBird class to reuse the flying capability. This move lets you reuse the implementation for flying birds without cluttering the bird class's public interface with methods not supported by all birds.

Now look at some real classes and see how Microsoft .NET uses these concepts to create an efficient, reusable design in the base class libraries. The System.Collections namespace contains collection classes and interfaces to work with those collections. Different storage shapes and performance characteristics distinguish the classes. The interfaces define common operations supported by different collection classes. The System.Collections namespace also includes a class that provides default implementations of the most common interfaces.

ArrayList, BitArray, HashTable, Name-ValueCollection, ObjectList, Queue, Sorted-List, Stack, and StringCollection are all collections of different types. These collections implement lists, arrays, maps, and hash table collections. These collections all inherit from the System. Object class and don't share a common collection base class. The interfaces in the System. Collection namespace define the shared functionality in the collections.

The System. Collections namespace contains several interfaces, including I Collection, I Comparer, I Dictionary, I Dictionary Enumerator, I Enumerable, I Enumerator, I Hash-Code Provider, and I List. Each collection implements the interfaces meaningful to it.

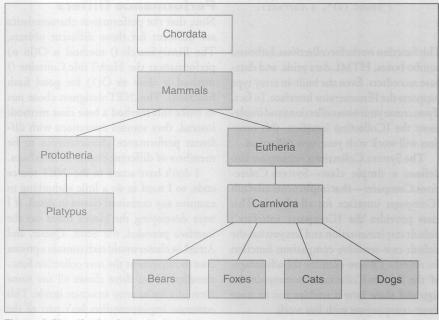


Figure 1 Classify the Animals. Notice in these object types that the common traits are always true, not "almost always true." Behavior not shared by all groups is moved down the hierarchy, which contains as many layers as necessary to make sure all members share common elements.

For instance, the HashTable and SortedList classes are the only collections implementing the IDictionary interface, which defines methods and properties for retrieving key/value pairs (see which classes implement which interfaces in Table 1).

Looking at the System. Collections namespace in isolation, you might think it would be simpler to use base classes instead of interfaces. The true power of this design comes out when you look outside the System. Collections namespace. Many classes outside the System. Collections namespace implement the ICollection interface. The ActiveX Data Objects .NET (ADO .NET) Data-SetView and DataView classes implement ICollection. The WinForms ComboBox and ListBox classes provide ICollection interfaces to data. The WebForms DataGrid class provides an ICollection interface to examine the data in a grid. By using techniques other than simple inheritance, the .NET designers provide much greater reuse between objects storing groups of items. Using the IEnumerable interface, ICollection's base interface, you can write a simple function that prints items from a collection to the console:

This function works for collections, listboxes, combo boxes, HTML data grids, and database recordsets. Even the built-in array type supports the IEnumerator interface. In fact, if you create your own collections and implement the ICollection interface, this function will work with your new collection.

The System. Collections namespace also defines a simple class—System. Collections. Comparer—that implements a default IComparer interface for all objects. This class provides the IComparer interface's default implementation and lets you use the default case-sensitive comparison function for objects. I'll now examine the advantages of the System. Collections namespace design and show how it enables you to reuse more components with less work.

First, consider why collections have no base class. You can't say anything about the collections that is always true about all collections and only the collection classes. Try

	Classes	Implemented Interfaces				
mo	ArrayList	IList, ICollection, IEnumerable				
	BitArray	ICollection, IEnumerable, ICloneable				
	CaseInsensitiveComparer	IComparer				
	CaseInsensitiveHashCodeProvider	IHashCodeProvider				
	Comparer	IComparer				
	HashTable	IDictionary, ICollection, IEnumerable, ISerializable, IDeserializationEventListener, ICloneable				
	Queue	ICollection, IEnumerable, ICloneable				
	SortedList	IDictionary, ICollection, IEnumerable, ICloneable				
	Stack	ICollection, IEnumerable, ICloneable				
	StringCollection	IList, ICollection, ICloneable				

Table 1 Understand System.Collections Classes and Interfaces. The System.Collections namespace provides a great case study in object-oriented design and inheritance. The collections don't share a common base class; rather, they share sets of interfaces you can implement by collections or other collection-like objects. You can decide to implement interfaces on a case-by-case basis.

a few statements: "All collections, and only collections, can store multiple objects." This statement is false because many other objects store multiple objects, including listboxes, XML DOM objects, data grids, and database tables. "All collections provide ways to search for objects" is also false. HashTables can find a key quickly. ArrayList provides a BinarySearch method. Database tables find keys.

Performance Differs

Note that the performance characteristics are different for those different objects. The BinarySearch () method is O(ln n) performance; the HashTable.Contains () method is close to O(1) for good hash functions. The .NET designers chose not to make this method a base class method; instead, they wanted operations with different performance characteristics to be members of different classes or interfaces.

I don't have access to the .NET source code, so I need to do a little spelunking to examine any contained classes in detail. If I were developing the classes based on the interface provided, the Stack, Queue, and ArrayList classes would each contain a private class to implement the core collection functionality. These three classes all use some form of a list or array structure inside. This common implementation isn't part of the interface, so it can be hidden safely from the user. All these classes might use the built-in array type or a collection of arrays to implement the storage for the collections. If you

look at mscorlib.dll with the Microsoft Intermediate Language (MSIL) Disassembler, you can examine the collection classes' contents. Queue, ArrayList, and Stack all use a built-in array of System. Object objects in their implementations.

Inheritance is a powerful tool and a key building block to any object-oriented language. Use it at the right time, and you can build a powerful set of classes you can reuse in many places. Use it at the wrong time, and you'll introduce special cases where code doesn't function the way you want.

Bill Wagner is a founder of SRT Solutions (www.srtsolutions.com). He has 15 years of programming experience, has written for *Visual C++ Developers Journal* and *VSM* on C++ and C# topics, and is the author of the upcoming *C# Core Language Little Black Book* (The Coriolis Group). E-mail Bill at wwagner@srtsolutions.com.

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Requires VB.NET beta 2 or later.

Resources

"Get Started With WinForms" by Ken Getz and Paul D. Sheriff [Visual Basic Programmer's Journal April 2001] lot of boring code to provide consistent validation probably winds up in your apps. If I had ruby slippers, I'd click my heels three times and wish for a simple tool to do this job for all our apps. With a tool to provide items such as IsRequired and IsNumeric in the Properties window, you'd have to do nothing more than set these properties to have consistent event behavior in all your forms.

No ruby slippers necessary: It's surprisingly easy to do this in Visual Basic .NET (VB.NET). You can link together two simple new concepts—runtime-defined event handlers and property extenders—to provide powerful functionality.

An event is an occurrence, such as a user action, that causes a message to be sent to your application. You define an event procedure (also called an event handler) in your code to respond to this message. VB6 defines event procedures by matching the event procedure's name with the name of the event. For example, Button1_Click handles the Button1 control's Click event.

VB.NET allows greater flexibility in hooking events and naming event procedures. It has at least three ways to hook up events: the VB6 compatibility class's pseudo control array classes, the Handles clause of event procedures, and the AddHandler function. Each approach is more flexible than the previous.

The compatibility class's control array classes work for converted code, but they aren't easy to use in new code or in adding controls to existing control arrays. You generate a Handlers clause automatically if you double-click on a control in VB.NET:

Private Sub Button1_Click(_
ByVal sender As System.Object, _
ByVal e As System.EventArgs) Handles _
Button1.Click

The default name is familiar, but you can use any name you want. The sender is the object that raised the event—in this case, the Button1 control. The second parameter is an instance of the System. EventArgs class. In VB.NET, the second argument is either an instance of the System. EventArgs class or one of the classes that inherits from it.

Provide an Event Procedure

Windows.Forms declares many events in the Control class, which means these events are available for all Windows.Forms controls that inherit from the Control class. Many of these events use the System.EventArgs class, although some such as KeyPress have a specific event argument class. You can view the control hierarchy in the object browser.

The Handles clause can specify one procedure to handle multiple control events. It's the easiest way to provide a single event procedure for a set of controls. The drawbacks: It's difficult to ensure that all controls have a consistent set of events, and it's a design-time tool not available at run time.

To ensure a consistent set of event procedures, setting them in code at run time is more reliable even if it's a bit more work. Use the AddHandler function to hook events to event procedures at run time:

```
Dim Required() As Control = {txtLastName, txtDOB}
Dim ctl As Control
For each ctl In Required
  AddHandler ctl.Leave,
     AddressOf Required_Leave
  AddHandler ctl.Change, _
     AddressOf Required_Change
  AddHandler ctl.Change, _
     AddressOf Standard_Change
Next
```

This code adds three event procedures to all controls in the array. Two event procedures are raised when the ctl. Change event occurs. This works fine, with the only caveat being not to rely on the order in which the events are fired.

The extender component model enables you to add specific extender properties to all, or a subset of, the controls on a form. These pseudo properties appear in each control's Properties window (see Figure 1). However, the data is contained in the extender, not in the control itself.

The extender class's declaration includes attributes that indicate it's an extender and what properties it supports:

```
<ProvideProperty("IsRequired", GetType(Control)), _</pre>
   ProvideProperty("MarkDirty", GetType(Control))> _
   Public Class ValidatingExtender
   Inherits Component
   Implements IExtenderProvider
```

This extender (like most extenders) inherits from the System.-ComponentModel.Component, so you can add it to the toolbox and drop it onto a form, where it resides in the component window. Extenders must implement the IExtenderProvider interface, which contains a single method, CanExtend. The CanExtend method determines whether the extender properties are included for a particular control.

Several things must happen for the extender properties to appear in a control's Properties dialog. In the component, you must declare the class with an attribute specifying the property, CanExtend must return True, and there must be a Public SetExtenderPropertyName and/or a GetExtenderPropertyName (see Listing 1). In the project where you'll use it, you must reference the component DLL, place the component in the toolbox through Customize Toolbox (rightclick on the toolbox), and drag an instance of the control onto your form. .NET beta 2 has a glitch where the extender sometimes behaves badly if you don't place the extender DLL in the solution folder or register it in the global assembly cache.

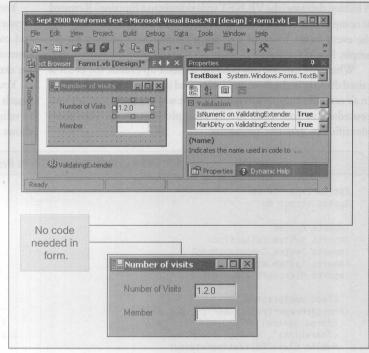


Figure 1 Add Extender Properties. Turn on automatic and consistent validation by simply dropping a component on your form and setting properties. Create an extender that adds new properties to the Properties dialog for controls on your form, and add consistent event handling for validation or other purposes to your control when you set these properties.

You need additional attributes only for special persistence handling. Similarly, the extender properties appear in the Properties window by default, but you can suppress them through additional attributes.

You access extender properties differently through code because they belong to the extender, not the control. You might want to set these properties at run time, perhaps using the database field types to determine appropriate validation. This is perfectly valid, but you must use this syntax:

ValidatingExtender.SetIsNumeric(txtVisits, True)

Unfortunately, an IDE bug in beta 2 results in an IDE crash if you paste a control onto a form using an extender. This problem occurs with your extenders, the VB6Compatibility library control array extenders, and the tooltip extender.

Hook Up Events

The component in Listing 1 does the real work. It's responsible for hooking up the events and the event procedures. It also keeps track of the objects and their extender properties using a hash table (collection).

SetIsRequired and SetMarkDirty are called automatically when the class is created at both design time and run time. These methods contain logic to determine whether the event procedure should be hooked to the event, and they call AddHandler to add the hook if needed. Checking the DesignMode status keeps the event procedures from being added at design time.

The SetMarkDirty procedure demonstrates an undocumented VB persists these extender properties automatically with the form. feature of events raised in classes, which Bill McCarthy showed me. A hidden delegate (the VB.NET style pointer to a function) is created at compile time for each declared event. This delegate is named with the event name, followed by "Event" (<eventname>Event; for example, MarkDirtyEvent).

When you can use this delegate to hook up events, the event is raised directly in the form and isn't raised in the extender. This trick in an extender component is an efficient way to have the same event procedure in your code fire by multiple controls on your form identified by extender properties.

You can hook up as many events to the control as you like. This means you can have both default handling specified in your extender and control-specific handling specified in the form for the same control event. You can also add normal methods and properties to the extender component, just as you would any other class.

You can customize the component class shown in Listing 1 to match your own style of control validation. Numerous approaches to validating data rely on specific events being fired, and this listing shows only how to ignore non-numeric keystrokes.

VB.NET • Create an Extender to Provide Event Handling

```
Option Explicit On
                                                                   If Not DesignMode Then
Option Strict On
                                                                     If IsNum And Not IsSet Then
                                                                       AddHandler ctl. KevPress.
Imports System
                                                                         AddressOf Me.Num_KeyPress
Imports System.Collections
                                                                          'More handlers as needed
Imports System.ComponentModel
                                                                     ElseIf Not IsNum And IsSet Then
Imports System. Windows
                                                                       RemoveHandler ctl.KeyPress,
Imports Microsoft. Visual Basic
                                                                         AddressOf Me. Num KevPress
                                                                          'Remove additional handlers
' Class declaration
<ProvideProperty("IsNumeric", GetType _</pre>
                                                                  End If
  (Forms.Control)), ProvideProperty
                                                                End If
  ("MarkDirty", GetType(Forms.Control))>_
                                                              End Sub
  Public Class ValidatingExtender
                                                              <ExtenderProvidedProperty(), Description _</pre>
  Inherits ComponentModel.Component
                                                                ("Dirty event raised?"), Category
                                                                 ("Validation")> Public Function GetMarkDirty
  Implements IExtenderProvider
                                                                (ByVal ctl As Forms.Control) As Boolean
  Public Event MarkDirty As EventHandler
                                                                Return CBool(mMark(ctl))
                                                              End Function
  Private mIsNum As New Hashtable()
  Private mMark As New Hashtable()
                                                              <ExtenderProvidedProperty()> Public Sub
                                                                SetMarkDirty(ByVal ctl As Forms.Control,
#Region "Component Designer generated code"
                                                                ByVal bMark As Boolean)
                                                                Dim IsSet As Boolean
Public Function CanExtend(
                                                                If Not ctl Is Nothing Then
    ByVal extendee As Object) As Boolean
                                                                  If (Not mMark(ctl) Is Nothing) Then
    Implements IExtenderProvider.CanExtend
                                                                     IsSet = CBool(mMark(ctl))
  Return (TypeOf extendee Is Forms.Control) _
                                                                  End If
    And (Not TypeOf extendee Is Forms.Label) _
                                                                  mMark(ctl) = bMark
    And (Not TypeOf extendee Is Forms.Form)
                                                                  If Not DesignMode Then
    And (Not TypeOf extendee Is Forms.Button)
                                                                     If bMark And Not IsSet Then
End Function
                                                                       AddHandler ctl.TextChanged, _
                                                                         Me.MarkDirtyEvent
<ExtenderProvidedProperty(), Description</pre>
                                                                     ElseIf Not bMark And IsSet Then
  ("Numeric Entry?"), Category("Validation")>
                                                                       RemoveHandler ctl.TextChanged
  Public Function GetIsNumeric(
                                                                         Me.MarkDirtyEvent
  ByVal ctl As Forms.Control) As Boolean
                                                                    End If
  Return CBool(mIsNum(ctl))
                                                                  End If
End Function
                                                                End If
                                                              End Sub
<ExtenderProvidedProperty()> Public Sub
  SetIsNumeric(ByVal ctl As Forms.Control,
                                                              Private Sub Num_KeyPress(ByVal sender As
  ByVal IsNum As Boolean)
                                                                Object, ByVal e As Forms.KeyPressEventArgs)
  Dim IsSet As Boolean
                                                                'Sample of event proc.
  If Not ctl Is Nothing Then
                                                                e.Handled = ((e.KeyChar < "0") Or
    If (Not mIsNum(ctl) Is Nothing) Then
                                                                  (e.KeyChar > "9")) And _
       IsSet = CBool(mIsNum(ctl))
                                                                  (e.KeyChar <> ".") And _
    End If
                                                                  (e.KeyChar <> ControlChars.Back)
    mIsNum(ctl) = IsNum
                                                              End Sub
```

Listing 1 This is the entire VB.NET class for an extender that provides event handling based on Properties dialog entries (assuming you create it as a component class, which sets the auto-generated code section in the "Component Designer generated code" region). You can create additional extender properties similar to IsNumeric (where the event handler resides in this class), MarkDirty (where the event handler resides in your form), or a combination of the two techniques. The Num_KeyPress event procedure shows an example of an event procedure in this class and demonstrates how you ignore a user's keypress in VB.NET.

The extender component model enables you to add specific extender properties to all, or a subset of, the controls on a form.

Once you make one or more of these components, you can include them in any form where you want consistent event handling. Simply place the extender component on your form, set the extender properties in the Properties window or through code, and go on to work on more interesting parts of your program.

You'll probably find other uses for the flexibility in VB.NET event handling. Previous event/control array limitations—such as placing a control in only one array, single-dimensional arrays, static groups of controls, a single event procedure for each event, binding

event procedures for the life of the control, and having an event handle only objects of a certain class—are all gone.

You need to let go of old habits and out-of-date practices to take full advantage of VB.NET. Instead of phrasing the problem in an obsolete manner, such as "replacing control array behavior" (which you can also do with this technique), drill down to the underlying problem and explore how VB.NET can solve the problem in potentially better ways. **VSM**

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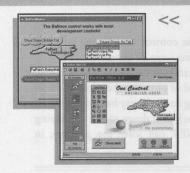
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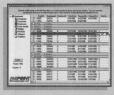
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SQL Server 7.0 .NET Framework correct representation for their region?

The problem here is that different countries use different date formats. Windows recognizes three: m/d/y, d/m/y, and y/m/d. VB makes assumptions about which format to use when it implicitly converts your binary date variables to strings for display, and it doesn't let you specify the one you want. You must use an API call to format the date based on a combination of cultural and regional information. Each language and country setting is represented by a numerical Locale ID (LCID), and you must query the client for what Locale setting to use. If the client

Format International Dates

My company plans to deploy an application globally.

I experienced many problems with dates in this app

during initial testing because of different date for-

mats. How can I format the dates so users see the

is a Windows application, you can use the GetThread-Locale or GetUserDefaultLCID API function:

Public Declare Function _ GetThreadLocale Lib "kernel 32" _

() As Long

Public Declare Function _ GetUserDefaultLCID Lib "kernel32" _ () As Long

If your client is a Web browser, you can use this query in ASP:

Request.ServerVariables _
 ("HTTP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGES")

This returns a Language-Country code string. Refer to the Locale ID chart to translate this code into an LCID (see Resources).

The next step: Use the VariantChangeTypeEx API function to change the date into a string (see Listing 1). If you wrote your application using .NET, your job is easier because the .NET Framework comes with built-in cultural/regional support. You can use the .NET Class Library's Culture-Info class from either VB.NET or C#. Here's the VB.NET version:

Imports System. Globalization

Public Function DateToString(_
 ByVal dt As Date, ByVal LangCode _
 As String) As String
 Dim ci As New CultureInfo(LangCode)
 Return dt.ToString(ci)

You can download the C# code (Listing A) from the VSM Web site; see the Go Online box for details. This

Resources

Locale ID (LCID) chart: http://msdn.microsoft. com/library/default.asp?url=/library/en-us/ script56/html/vsmscLCID.asp

VB4, VB5, VB6 . Convert a Date to String

Public Const S OK = 0

Public Const VARIANT_NOUSEROVERRIDE = &H4

Public Declare Function VariantChangeTypeEx Lib "oleaut32" (ByRef destVar As Variant, ByRef srcVar As Variant, _ ByVal LCID As Long, ByVal wFlags As Integer, _ ByVal VarType As Long) As Long

Public Function DateToString (ByVal dt As Variant, ByVal LCID $_$ As Long) As String

Dim lngRetVal As Long Dim strDate As Variant

lngRetVal = VariantChangeTypeEx(dt, strDate, LCID, _
VARIANT_NOUSEROVERRIDE, vbString)

If lngRetVal = S_OK Then
 DateToString = strDate
Else
 ' lngRetVal = Win32 Error Code
End If
End Function

Listing 1 If formatting dates for your global app makes your head spin, use the VariantChangeTypeEx API function to change the date into a string. But first you must determine what Locale ID (LCID) you need.

Figure 1 Render the Results. You can build this list using a dynamically created Repeater server control. Trap the events for each item in the ArrayList data source to render the same results you'd get if you were to use an actual template in your ASP .NET page.

My Family:

Jon Joy

CJ Ginger

Cherie

class takes the RFC 1766 standard Language-Country string code automatically, so you don't need to convert it to an LCID. The Date (DateTime in C#) type's ToString() method can use this class to determine the correct string format. —R. T.

Q: Track Down Bugs

I'm up against a particularly bad and sporadic bug. I can trap errors, but how can I find the series of events that lead up to the error?

A:

Having rich error information is nice, but sometimes it's not enough to track down bugs. This is particularly true if you write reusable functionality, especially components. The .NET Framework provides many classes usable by all .NET-compliant languages to aid in program diagnostics. In this case, it sounds like a stack trace is in order. Stack tracing, analogous to opening the Call Stack window in VB6, allows you to view the list of function calls that lead up to the currently running function (in this case, the one with the error).

The Exception class, which has an available instance whenever an error occurs, sports a StackTrace property that's simply a string containing the fully qualified names of all the methods currently in execution. The string also contains the name of the source file and line number where the error occurred if the information is available. If you need a stack trace when there's no error, use Environment.StackTrace instead.

If you need more information, use an instance of a StackTrace class. From the StackTrace object, you can identify the number of frames in the stack and retrieve a StackFrame object for each one.

VB.NET • Print a Stack Trace to the Console

```
Imports System.Diagnostics
Dim st As New StackTrace()
Dim i As Integer
Dim sf As StackFrame

For i = 0 To st.FrameCount - 1
    sf = st.GetFrame(i)

   ' print line # and function name
   Console.Write( _
        sf.GetFileLineNumber().ToString() + " : ")
   Console.WriteLine(sf.GetMethod.Name)
Next i
```

Listing 2 Stack tracing, analogous to opening the Call Stack window in VB6, allows you to view the list of function calls that lead up to the currently running function—in this case, the one with the error.

You retrieve the frames in reverse order, starting with the last function pushed. Each frame contains the information for one of the function calls, such as the name of the function, its parameters, and the current line number in the source code of the executing command if the information exists (it's extracted from the debug symbol information). Check out the VB.NET and C# examples of printing a stack trace to the console window (see Listing 2 and download Listing B). Simply copy the code into any function to see it work.

For more power in execution diagnostics, refer to the .NET documentation on the Framework's Trace and TraceListener classes. —*R.T.*

Q: Create Server Controls Dynamically

Can you dynamically create server controls, such as the Repeater, that use templates?

A:

Why, certainly! You can create most server controls dynamically rather easily. For example, you would represent a typical Label control with this server tag:

```
<asp:Label id="label1" runat="server" />
```

Create label controls dynamically like this:

```
Dim label1 As Label = New Label()
label1.ID = "label1"
Controls.Add(label1)
```

Server controls, such as the Repeater, that leverage templates are a little trickier. Let's give it a shot. I'll present VB.NET code here, but you can find a C# version online (see the Go Online box for details).

First, you need some data for your Repeater to bind to. An ArrayList collection does the trick:

```
Dim al As ArrayList = New ArrayList()
al.Add("Jon")
al.Add("CJ")
al.Add("Cinger")
al.Add("Cherie")
```

Next, instantiate a Repeater control object and assign its DataSource property to the ArrayList object you just created:

```
Dim r As Repeater = New Repeater()
r.DataSource = al
```

You might not have realized it before, but when you create templates for your server controls, they act as an event handler (of sorts). So you must subscribe to the proper events to handle everything dynamically. You can hook into the Repeater control's ItemCreated event with this code:

```
AddHandler r.ItemCreated, _ AddressOf repeater_ItemCreated
```



You'll see the implementation of the repeater_ItemCreated event a bit later. First, you must fool the Repeater control a bit. The ItemCreated event you just subscribed to fires only for the ItemTemplate and AlternatingItemTemplate templates. These templates are all you need to handle the Repeater's bound data source.

To get the ItemCreated event to fire for the HeaderTemplate, FooterTemplate, and SeparatorTemplate templates, specifically assign their respective properties in the Repeater control. These properties require an object that implements the ITemplate interface. The TemplateBuilder class supports this interface, so you create a new TemplateBuilder object instance and assign it to the HeaderTemplate, FooterTemplate, and SeparatorTemplate properties of the Repeater control:

```
Dim tb As TemplateBuilder = New TemplateBuilder()
r.HeaderTemplate = tb
r.FooterTemplate = tb
r.SeparatorTemplate = tb
```

To bind the ArrayList to the Repeater control, you need to call its DataBind method. Then you render it to the page by adding it to the controls collection of one of the server controls on your ASP .NET page:

```
r.DataBind()
body.Controls.Add(r)
```

In the preceding code, "body" refers to a Panel server control on your ASP .NET page:

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Dynamic Repeater - VB</title>
</head>
<body>
<asp:panel id="body" runat="server" />
</body>
</html>
```

You've now seen how to set the gears in motion. Take a look under the hood of the repeater_ItemCreated event handler (see Listing 3)—this is where all the rendering decisions are made for each of your virtual Repeater templates. All the Repeater's templates raise the same ItemCreated event, so the same event handler will handle them. Determine which template raised the event by interrogating the ItemType property of the RepeaterItem object reference contained in the RepeaterItemEventArgs event parameter; you'll find it's a member of the ListItemType enumeration. You can now add the proper information to the RepeaterItem's Controls collection, which the ASP .NET engine renders to the browser.

Of particular note is the RepeaterItem object reference's DataItem property, which contains the current item in the Repeater control's data source (in your case, the ArrayList object). The repeater_Item-Created event handler gets fired for each item in the data source. It's also fired once for each item so you can handle the Separator template, as well as once each for the header and footer templates.

VB.NET • Determine Which Template Triggered the Event

```
Private Sub repeater_ItemCreated(Sender As Object, e As _
  RepeaterItemEventArgs)
  'determine which template fired the event
  Select Case e.Item.ItemType
    Case ListItemType.Header
       e.Item.Controls.Add(new LiteralControl("<b>My
         Family:</b><hr />"))
    Case ListItemType.Item
      e.Item.Controls.Add(new LiteralControl(e.Item.
         DataItem.ToString()))
    Case ListItemType.AlternatingItem
      e.Item.Controls.Add(new LiteralControl("<i>" &
         e.Item.DataItem.ToString() & "</i>"))
    Case ListItemType.Footer
      e.Item.Controls.Add(new LiteralControl("<hr />"))
    Case Else 'ListItemType.Separator
       e.Item.Controls.Add(new LiteralControl("<br />"))
  End Select
End Sub
```

Listing 3 Trap the ItemCreated event of the Repeater control to render output to the browser. Determine which template fired the event by interrogating the RepeaterItemEventArgs, then construct the proper output.

There you have it: server controls with templates created dynamically (see Figure 1). You can apply the same logic to other server controls that use templates, such as the DataList and DataGrid server controls. — *J. G.*

Q: Can't Get a Date

I'm trying to select items from a table that were created today using the SQL Server GETDATE() function, and no results come back. What's wrong?

A:

The name of SQL Server's GETDATE() function is really a misnomer. It returns not only the month, day, and year of the current date, but it also returns the exact system time, down to one three-hundredth of a second. Run this script in Query Analyzer to see what I mean:

This simple table contains three rows, each of which contains today's date in its created_dt field because you just ran the script. But you won't get any rows back if you run this query:

```
SELECT
b.item_name
FROM
```

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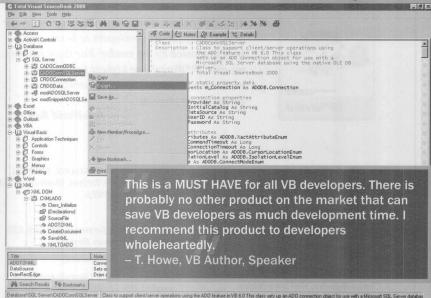
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bits b
WHERE
b.created_dt = GETDATE()

This query looks only for rows that were created at the exact instant the query was run. To get the query to execute with your proper intent, you must strip off the time and query that the hand on the data data.

creating two date-range constants:

DECLARE

@start_dt @end dt SMALLDATETIME, SMALLDATETIME

SET @start_dt =

CONVERT(SMALLDATETIME,

CONVERT(VARCHAR(2),

MONTH(GETDATE()))

+ '/' +

CONVERT(VARCHAR(2),

DAY(GETDATE()))

+ '/' +

CONVERT(VARCHAR(4),

YEAR(GETDATE()))

What you're doing here is constructing a date from scratch based on its individual component parts. To do that, you must convert each date part from an INT to a VARCHAR, then concatenate them together with a slash "/" date delimiter. Finally, you convert the concatenated string value back into a SMALLDATETIME data type. You didn't specify any time values in the date string, so they'll all be set to zeros.

You could use the DATEPART() function as an alternative to the MONTH(), DAY(), and YEAR() functions. The @start_dt constant contains today's date

with the time stripped off; the @end_dt constant contains tomorrow's date with the time stripped off. If you use these two constants as date endpoints, you can perform a date range query to get the result you want:

SELECT

biten name

FROM

bits b

b.created_dt >= @start_dt
AND b.created_dt < @end_dt</pre>

This query returns all three rows from the "bits" table. Notice you didn't use the BE-TWEEN predicate. This would've included tomorrow at midnight as part of the allowable values. —*J.G.*

Jonathan Goodyear is the president of ASPSoft (www.aspsoft.com), an Internet consulting firm based in Orlando, Fla. He is a Microsoft Certified Solution Developer and holds degrees in accounting and information technology from Stetson University. You can reach him by e-mail at jon@aspsoft.com or through his angryCoder eZine at www.angrycoder.com.

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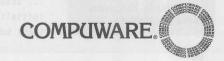
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Easy E-Mail— It's About Time

Sending e-mail using ASP .NET is so simple, you'll be happy to e-mail—enable your applications.

by A. Russell Jones

Technology Toolbox

- YB.NET
- □ C#
- ☐ SQL Server 2000
- M ASP .NET
- □ XML
- U VB6

he e-mail capabilities in .NET are much more robust than what was available in classic Active Server Pages (ASP). It's difficult to see how sending Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) e-mail using ASP .NET could be any easier.

You can send a simple e-mail message with a single line of code. You send an e-mail message by calling the SmtpMail object's Send command with four String parameters: the source account; the destination account; a subject, which appears on the Subject line in the destination account's mail

program; and the message body:

<!@ Page Language="C#"
 AutoEventWireup="false"%>
<%
 System.Web.Mail.SmtpMail.Send (
 "fromaccount@someplace.com",
 "toaccount@somewhereelse.com",
 "This is the subject.".</pre>

"This is the message."); %>

The Send method is overloaded, so you can create more complex messages. This example uses the Page_Load event in a code-behind VB.NET module to send a message with an attachment when the Page object loads:

Imports System.Web.Mail

- ' ... standard WebForm
- ' initialization code here

Private Sub Page_Load(ByVal sender _

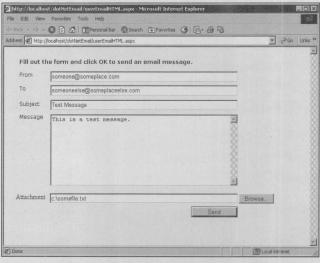


Figure 1 Let Users Send an E-Mail. Users fill out the From, To, Subject, and Message fields on the example WebForm just as they do with any e-mail application. The WebForm also contains an HtmllnputFile control (the last control). Note that the File Field adds the Browse button automatically. Clicking on the Send button submits the form.

Resources

- ASP.NET developer resources: http://msdn. microsoft.com/library/ default.asp?url=/nhp/ default.asp?contentid =28000440
- A Guide to .NET: www. devx.com/dotnet

ms.Attachments.Add(matt)

End Sub

Let Users Send E-Mail

You can create a WebForm easily that users fill out to send e-mail from your Web site. The userEmail.aspx WebForm example lets users fill out the contents of an e-mail message. (See Listing 1 and Figure 1, and download the code project from the *VSM* Web site; see the Go Online box for details.) Although you would normally set the target address automatically, the example WebForm lets you enter a target address so you can test the program easily.

The WebForm also lets users include a single attachment—but you need to know a couple tricks to make this work. Several standard WebForm Label and TextBox controls are on the form, as well as a standard WebForm button control that submits the data. However, the last control, labeled "Attachment" in Figure 1, isn't a WebForm server control—it's an HtmlInputFile control. (The HtmlInputFile control is actually two controls—a combination of an input text

field and a Browse button.)

It's convenient to have controls run as server controls, but unfortunately, dropping an HtmlInputFile control from the Toolbox onto the WebForm designer disables the runat property in the Properties window (see Figure 2). In the example, I set the HtmlInputFile control's name property to txtAttachment. Even worse, Visual Studio doesn't add the control to the list of controls it creates for the page in the code-behind module. Don't worry. You can fix both problems manually.

With the WebForm in design mode, click on the HTML button to view the WebForm HTML source code. Find the HtmlInputFile control (look for an <INPUT> tag that has the type="file" attribute) and add the attribute runat="server":

<INPUT id="txtAttachment" runat="server"
style="Z-INDEX: 114; LEFT: 108px;
WIDTH: 522px; POSITION: absolute;
TOP: 330px; HEIGHT: 22px" type=
"file" size="67">

HTML, VB.NET (beta 2) • Users Can Fill Out Message Contents

```
<%@ Page Language="vb" AutoEventWireup="false"</pre>
  Codebehind="userEmail.aspx.vb"
  Inherits="dotNetEmail.userEmail"%>
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC
  "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.0 Transitional//EN">
<HTML>
<title></title>
<meta content="Microsoft Visual Studio.NET 7.0"</pre>
 name="GENERATOR">
<meta content="Visual Basic 7.0"</pre>
 name="CODE_LANGUAGE">
<meta content="JavaScript"</pre>
 name="vs_defaultClientScript">
<meta content="http://schemas.microsoft.com/</pre>
  intellisense/ie5" name="vs_targetSchema">
<LINK href="Styles.css" type="text/css"</pre>
  rel="stylesheet">
</HEAD>
<body bgColor="#ffffcc"</pre>
 MS_POSITIONING="GridLayout">
<form id="Form1" method="post" runat="server"</pre>
  enctype="multipart/form-data">
<asp:label id="lblDirections" style="Z-INDEX:</pre>
 101; LEFT: 36px; POSITION: absolute; TOP:
  25px; Design_Time_Lock: True" runat="server"
  Width="632px" Height="19px" Design_Time_Lock=
  "True" CssClass="directions">Label</asp:label>
<asp:textbox id="txtMessage" style="Z-INDEX: 109;</pre>
  LEFT: 109px; POSITION: absolute; TOP: 152px"
  runat="server" Width="438px" Height=
  "161px"></asp:textbox>
<asp:textbox id="txtSubject" style="Z-INDEX: 108;</pre>
  LEFT: 109px; POSITION: absolute; TOP: 119px"
  runat="server" Width="437px" Height=
  "24px"></asp:textbox>
<asp:textbox id="txtTo" style="Z-INDEX: 107;</pre>
  LEFT: 109px; POSITION: absolute; TOP: 86px"
  runat="server" Width="437px" Height=
  "24px"></asp:textbox>
```

```
<asp:label id="lblMessage" style="Z-INDEX: 105;</pre>
  LEFT: 36px; POSITION: absolute; TOP: 150px;
  Design_Time_Lock: True" runat="server"
  Design_Time_Lock="True" CssClass="smalllabel">
  Message</asp:label>
<asp:label id="lb1Subject" style="Z-INDEX: 104:</pre>
  LEFT: 36px; POSITION: absolute; TOP: 121px;
  Design_Time_Lock: True" runat="server"
Design_Time_Lock="True" CssClass="smalllabel">
  Subject</asp:label>
<asp:label id="lblTo" style="Z-INDEX: 103; LEFT:</pre>
  36px; POSITION: absolute; TOP: 86px;
  Design_Time_Lock: True" runat="server"
  Width="60px" Height="19px" Design_Time_Lock=
   "True" CssClass="smalllabel">To</asp:label>
<asp:label id="lblFrom" style="Z-INDEX: 102;</pre>
  LEFT: 36px; POSITION: absolute; TOP: 55px;
  Design_Time_Lock: True" runat="server" Width=
  "60px" Height="19px" Design_Time_Lock="True"
  CssClass="smalllabel">From</asp:label>
<asp:textbox id="txtFrom" style="Z-INDEX: 106;</pre>
  LEFT: 109px; POSITION: absolute; TOP: 55px"
  runat="server" Width="437px" Height="24px">
  </asp:textbox>
<asp:button id="btnSend" style="Z-INDEX: 110;</pre>
  LEFT: 438px; POSITION: absolute; TOP: 359px" accessKey="S" runat="server" Width="108px"
  Height="24px" Text="Send" BorderWidth="3px"
  BorderStyle="Outset"></asp:button>
<asp:label id="lblAttachment" style="Z-INDEX:</pre>
  111; LEFT: 28px; POSITION: absolute; TOP:
  328px" runat="server" Width="61px"
  Height="19px">Attachment</asp:label>
<INPUT id="txtAttachment" runat="server"</pre>
  style="Z-INDEX: 114; LEFT: 108px; WIDTH:
  522px; POSITION: absolute; TOP: 330px; HEIGHT:
  22px" type="file" size="67">
</form>
</HTML>
```

Listing 1 The generated HTML for the userEmail.aspx WebForm contains several WebForm controls and one HtmlInputFile control (the last control). If you want to access an HtmlFileInput control with code after dragging it onto a WebForm, you must add the runat="server" attribute manually to the generated HTML.

Next, navigate to the code-behind module (called userEmail.-aspx.vb in the example) and add this line:

```
Protected txtAttachment As _ System.Web.UI.HtmlControls.HtmlInputFile
```

Declaring the control lets you access the control's properties in the code-behind module just as you can any other WebForm control. Note that you only need to do this if you're using code-behind modules—it's not necessary to declare the control if you're using embedded code.

You need to collect the field values from the form to send the message. When a user clicks on the Send button, the form posts the entered data back to the server and fires the btnSend_Click event (see Listing 2).

Despite the simplicity of sending e-mail, messages can fail. For example, the SMTP server refuses to send an e-mail if the sender's

VB.NET (beta 2) • Send a Message With an Attachment

```
Imports System. Web. Mail
 ... standard WebForm
' initialization code here
Private Sub btnSend_Click(ByVal sender _
  As System.Object, ByVal e As
  System. EventArgs) Handles btnSend. Click
  Dim mm As New MailMessage()
  Dim mattach As MailAttachment
  Dim fileTitle As String
  Dim aPos As Integer
  ' set the MailMessage properties
  mm.To = txtTo.Text
  mm.From = txtFrom.Text
  mm.Subject = txtSubject.Text
  mm.Body = txtMessage.Text
  ' get the attachment, if present
  If Not IsNothing
    (txtAttachment.PostedFile) Then
  ' get the file title without the path
  fileTitle = txtAttachment. _
    PostedFile. FileName
  fileTitle = fileTitle.Substring .
    (fileTitle.LastIndexOf("\") + 1)
  ' save the posted file
  txtAttachment.PostedFile.SaveAs _
    ("c:\temp\" & fileTitle)
  ' create a MailAttachment object
  mattach = New MailAttachment _
    ("c:\temp\" & fileTitle)
  ' add the attachment to the MailMessage
  mm.Attachments.Add(mattach)
  ' delete the temporary file
  System. IO. File. Delete
    ("c:\temp" & fileTitle)
  SmtpMail.Send(mm)
End Sub
```

Listing 2 This alteration of the btnSend_Click event code sends a message with an attachment, if one is present. It retrieves the uploaded file data from the HtmlFileInput control's PostedFile property and saves it to a temporary file on the server. Then it creates a new MailMessage object, passing the name of the temporary file as a parameter to the MailMessage constructor.

address doesn't belong to a valid domain. Although the examples that accompany this article don't include error traps, you can and should trap these errors in production code.

You aren't limited to sending plain text messages; you can send e-mail formatted in HTML too. For example, you can create an alternate version of the WebForm that scans the message body for HTML tags (see Listing 3). When it finds them, it sends the e-mail formatted as HTML; otherwise, it sends the message as plain text.

Scan Messages for Content

Other than the added check to see whether the message contains HTML, the code is identical to the previous version. However, the check serves as an introduction to the power of regular expressions in .NET and shows how you might scan messages for specific content—perhaps for routing to an appropriate contact.

The gateway to regular expression matching is the RegEx object, which scans a String for pattern matches. You specify the pattern to match with an arcane syntax consisting of a string of symbols and characters. For example, in Listing 3, the pattern ("<\w.*>") matches any HTML tag, which means the RegEx object matches a character

VB.NET (beta 2) • Scan for HTML Tags

```
Private Sub btnSend_Click(ByVal sender _
  As System. Object, ByVal e As
  System. EventArgs) Handles btnSend. Click
    Dim mm As New MailMessage()
    Dim mattach As MailAttachment
    Dim fileTitle As String
    Dim aPos As Integer
    Dim rx As Regex
    Dim rxmatch As Match
    mm.To = txtTo.Text
    mm.From = txtFrom.Text
    mm.Subject = txtSubject.Text
    mm.Body = txtMessage.Text
    If Not IsNothing(txtAttachment.
      PostedFile) Then
      fileTitle = txtAttachment.PostedFile. _
      If fileTitle.Length > 0 Then
        fileTitle = fileTitle.Substring
          (fileTitle.LastIndexOf("\") + 1)
        txtAttachment.PostedFile.SaveAs _
          ("c:\temp\" & fileTitle)
        mattach = New MailAttachment
         ("c:\temp\" & fileTitle)
        mm.Attachments.Add(mattach)
        System.IO.File.Delete("c:\temp" & _
           fileTitle)
    End If
    rx = New Regex("<\w.*>")
    rxmatch = rx.Match(mm.Body)
    If rxmatch. Success Then
      mm.BodyFormat = MailFormat.Html
      mm.BodyFormat = MailFormat.Text
    Fnd If
    SmtpMail.Send(mm)
  End Sub
```

Listing 3 This altered version of the btnSend_Click event code checks to see if the message body submitted by the user contains at least one HTML tag. If so, it sends an HTML-formatted message; otherwise, it sends a plain text message.

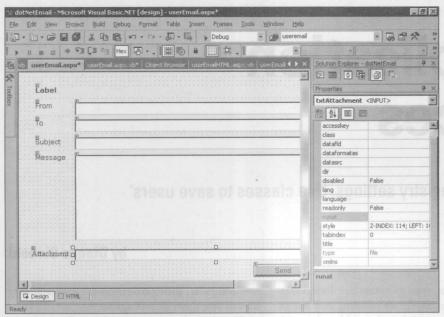


Figure 2 Change the Value Manually. When you place an HtmlInputFile control on the WebForm design surface, Visual Studio disables the runat property. However, you can change the value manually by clicking on the HTML tab at the bottom of the design window to access the HTML content (see Listing 3).

pattern that begins with a left angle bracket followed by any word character (\w, which matches a-z, A-Z, or 0-9), followed by 0 or more additional characters of any type (.*), and finishes with a right angle bracket. The pattern shown in this simple example won't match a VB not-equal symbol (<>) or angle brackets that enclose only white space, but it is by no means robust enough for production-quality code; for example, the pattern shown matches XML tags and invalid HTML tags as well as valid HTML tags. Rather than trying to determine the content type automatically, most e-mail programs let users select whether they want to send messages as HTML or text.

The RegEx object returns a Match object. The Match. Success property has a value of True if any matches occurred. The Match object contains far more information than a simple Boolean value, but this example doesn't need any advanced Match object functionality—the WebForm sends the message as HTML if any match occurs. Use the MailMessage object's BodyFormat property to control the format. The BodyFormat property accepts one of two enumeration values: MailFormat. Html or MailFormat. Text.

In the future, the .NET Framework will undoubtedly be able to send e-mail messages in other ways, but right now, it's enough that sending mail is finally both simple and built into the framework.

A. Russell Jones, Ph.D., is a senior Web developer for DevX. He's a former reptile keeper and professional musician who now

composes computer applications. He's the author of Visual Basic Developer's Guide to ASP and IIS and Mastering Active Server Pages 3 (both published by Sybex).



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Save Application Preferences

Say goodbye to INI files and Registry settings. Use classes to save users' preferences to your database.

by Dianne Siebold

Technology Toolbox

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(ADO) 2.5

sers like your apps to remember their preferences—for example, which items they last selected in a listbox control or the widths of the columns in a grid. This means you not only have to write the code to save and retrieve these preferences, but you need to figure out where to store this information. In this column, I'll show you how to use SQL Server to store user preference data (you can also modify this approach easily to work with any SQL database). This method is scalable: It works well for small, client/server applications as well as large ones.

Earlier versions of Windows used INI files to save preferences. Now the Registry is generally the preferred location for storing user settings, but it has some drawbacks. You can use the Visual Basic SaveSetting command and the GetSetting function for saving and retrieving Registry entries. However, the Registry saves preferences locally, so if users get a

new computer, their preferences are gone and they have to save them all over again.

There's a better way to save your application's user preferences to a database: Use two simple classes that handle saving and retrieving the preferences. There's no limitation to the number and types of settings your application can save because the data is stored in a table. I'll show you the architecture used to save and retrieve user preferences and how to implement it. The sample application demonstrates how to use these classes by saving and loading both the items selected in a listbox, and the width of columns in a grid (download the code from the *VSM* Web site; see the Go Online box for details).

There are several benefits to saving user settings to a database. All user settings are saved centrally, so you need to make administrative changes only in one location instead of at each user's computer. Prefer-

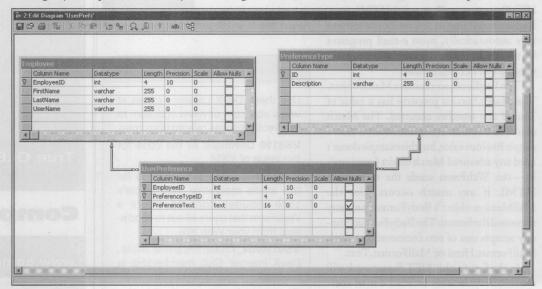


Figure 1 Store Preferences in the UserPreference Table. You need three tables to implement saving preferences to a database. The UserPreference table contains each user's preferences. This table has a foreign key to the PreferenceType table and the Employee table.

ences are global: They're available to users no matter which computer they use to run your application. This approach is also scalable. It works in a simple client/server environment, as well as a distributed environment. User preferences are backed up regularly with the database, there's no limitation to the number and type of user preferences you can save, and you can use this approach with any database.

Create the Classes

You'll take a bottom-up approach to creating this application, so start by looking at how to store the user preferences in the database. Add three tables to your database by running the SQL code in the readme.txt file in the sample app: Employee, UserPreference, and PreferenceType. The primary table is UserPreference, which stores each user's preference values (see Figure 1). This table has a foreign key to the Employee table on the EmployeeID column and a foreign key to the PreferenceType table on the PreferenceTypeID column. A column of Text data type stores the data that makes up the preferences. The SQL code also adds some data to the Employee and PreferenceType tables and adds a stored procedure to the current database.

Take a look at the classes in the test project. The UPPreferences. Prefs class can be client-side or Microsoft Transaction Server (MTS)/COM+, and it handles the database interaction of saving and retrieving the preferences. To enable this class to run in MTS or COM+, you need to set the MTSTransactionMode property to a value greater than No Transactions and put the appropriate SetCommit and SetAbort statements in the methods. The client passes the preferences into the Prefs class in a recordset designed to be marshaled efficiently.

The second class, called UPPropertyBag, is a generic client-side object that handles parsing the various elements of the preferences. This property bag object is similar to the VB property bag, but with some improvements. For example, the property bag passes its contents as a string instead of a byte array. Each element or preference in the string has a key and a value, so the grid width preferences for each column look like this:

```
"Column0""900""Column1"1200""Column2"
"700"
```

Just like the VB property bag, the WriteProperty method saves values to the property bag, and the ReadProperty method retrieves them. The Contents property gets and sets the property bag contents, which the client passes as a string (unlike the VB property bag, which requires them as a byte array).

Take a look at how these objects work together to retrieve and

```
Returns a Single User's Preferences
Private Function GetUserPreferences() As Boolean
  Dim PrefsRS As ADODB. Recordset
  Dim AppPropertyBag As UPPropertyBag.PropertyBag
  'The preferences for this user are returned in
  If Not mPreferences.GetUserPreferences .
    (mEmployeeID, PrefsRS) Then Exit Function
  'Loop through the recordset and save each
  preference in its own property bag.
  PrefsRS.MoveFirst
  Do Until PrefsRS.EOF
    Set AppPropertyBag = New _
      UPPropertyBag.PropertyBag
    If Not IsNull
      (PrefsRS("PreferenceText").Value) Then
      AppPropertyBag.Contents =
        PrefsRS("PreferenceText")
    'Add each property bag to a form-level
    'collection.
    mUserPreferences.Add AppPropertyBag,
```

VB6 • GetUserPreferences

Listing 1 The GetUserPreferences function calls a method of the same name to return the preferences for a single user in a recordset. The function then adds the preferences to a property bag, and stores each property bag object in a collection.

CStr(PrefsRS("DescPreferenceType"))

Set AppPropertyBag = Nothing

PrefsRS.MoveNext

End Function

GetUserPreferences = True

save settings in a user interface. The test application has a grid and a listbox. You want to save the items the user last selected in the listbox and the widths of the grid columns, so when users open this form, their previous settings are loaded. The Form_Load event makes a call to a function called GetUserPreferences and retrieves all the preferences for the specified user with this query:

```
SELECT up.EmployeeID, pt.ID
PreferenceTypeID,
pt.Description-DescPreferenceType,
up.PreferenceText
FROM PreferenceType pt
```

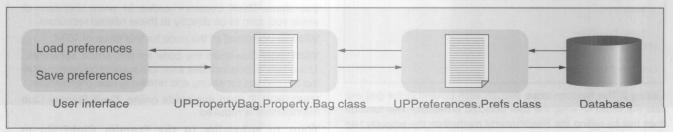


Figure 2 Save User Preferences. Instead of saving program settings to individual users' machines, this approach saves them to the database using the UPPropertyBag.PropertyBag and UPPreferences.Prefs classes.

```
LEFT OUTER JOIN UserPreference up
ON up.PreferenceTypeID = pt.ID AND
up.EmployeeID = 108
LEFT OUTER JOIN Employee e ON
e.EmployeeID = up.EmployeeID
AND e.EmployeeID = 108
```

Notice that the query selects from the Preference Type table and has an outer join to the UserPreference table. This creates a recordset that contains a row for each preference type and the user's preferences for that type, if there are any. The client saves the preference types that a user has previously saved preferences for into property bag objects and adds them to a form-level collection called mUserPreferences (see Listing 1). You access a particular property bag by creating a form-level variable for a specific bag, then setting it to the appropriate bag in the mUserPreferences collection using the preference type description:

```
Private mGridPrefsBag As _
    UPPropertyBag.PropertyBag

Set mGridPrefsBag = mUserPreferences _
    ("TestForm.GridPreferences")
```

Now that you have a reference to the grid preferences property bag, use it to set the grid column widths to the same values as the last time the user opened this form. Do this by using the ReadProperty method to query the values from the mGridPrefs property bag (see Listing 2).

Save Screen Settings

The code that saves the preferences works in reverse order and saves the user preferences to the property bag first (see Figure 2). Using the grid preferences as an example, the code in the Form_Unload event loops through each column in the grid and writes the column widths to the property bag. The key for each

```
VB6 • Set the Width

'Sets the column widths of the grid columns
'based on what was previously selected.
Private Function LoadGridPrefs() As Boolean

On Error GoTo ErrorHandler

Dim i As Integer

For i = 0 To (MSFlexGrid1.Cols - 1)
    MSFlexGrid1.ColWidth(i) = _
        mGridPrefsBag.ReadProperty("Column" & CStr(i))
Next i

Exit Function
ErrorHandler:
End Function
```

Listing 2 This function loops through each column in the grid and sets the width to what the user selected previously. The function does this by calling the ReadProperty method on the property bag and passing the key of the desired value—in this case, the word "Column" with the column index appended to it.

value is the string "Column" plus the index of the column (Column0, Column1, and so on):

```
For i = 0 To (MSFlexGrid1.Cols - 1)
   mGridPrefsBag.WriteProperty _
        "Column" & CStr(i), CStr _
        (MSFlexGrid1.ColWidth(i))1
Next i
```

SaveUserPreferences

Once you save the values in the property bag, the SaveUserPreferences function saves them to a recordset (download Listing 3). The SaveUserPreferences function then passes this recordset into the Prefs class's SaveUserPreferences method, where it saves the preferences for this user to the UserPreference table. The stored procedure checks to see if the specified user has a record for the preference type already. If so, it's updated; if not, a new record is inserted.

This is where this method's flexibility comes in. You can save preferences in two different ways. First, you can create an entry in the PreferenceType table for each control in a screen, which is how it's done in the sample application. You have separate entries such as TestForm.GridPreferences, TestForm.ListBoxPreferences, and so on. Second, you can save all the preferences for the form's controls in a single string. In that case, you have one entry in the PreferenceType table (TestForm.Preferences, for example) and one property bag in the application.

If you need to implement the ability to save user preferences in your application, or if you want to move from INI files or Registry settings, this might be the solution for you. Not only will this method make your job as a developer easier, but the ability to save preferences will make your application much more polished and professional. **VSW**

The code for this article is based on application code written by Cimarron Software (www.cimarronsoftware.com). Thanks to Richard Lidstrom and Goran Stijacic for letting me use it.

Dianne Siebold is a consultant specializing in Visual Basic and SQL Server programming. She is a regular contributor to *Visual Studio Magazine* and the author of the *Visual Basic Developer's Guide to SQL Server*(Sybex). Reach her by e-mail at dsiebold@earthlink.net.



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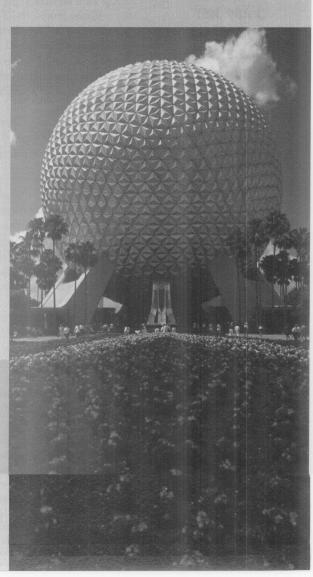
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Develop an ATL Web Service

VS.NET's new Web Services programming model provides a robust method to deliver component services across the Web.

by Bill Wagner

Technology Toolbox

- **□** VB.NET
- ☑ C#
- ☐ SQL Server 2000
- ASP .NET
- □ XML
- □ VB6
- Other:

Visual C++ .NET Windows 2000 Server he Web Services architecture is one the most innovative new development technologies in the Microsoft .NET Framework. It enables you to build components that can deliver their services across the Internet to client programs (see the sidebar, "Serving Up Web Services").

Visual Studio .NET (VS.NET) provides many tools to create Web Services—Visual C++ Developers Journal readers learned how to build one using C# (see Resources). Here, you'll learn to use ATL Server's Web Services tools to build a Web Service using C++. You'll also build a C# client to take advantage of the Web Service.

As an example, I'll use data from the U.S. Census Bureau (see Resources). This site could really use some Web Services! Browse the site and you'll find a wealth of collected data in HTML tables or PDF files, but you can use the data only as formatted by the Census Bureau's Web server, and you can't make comparisons or calculations using the data directly. Your simple Web Service will deliver sample data from the Census Bureau to client applications, and your C# client will display this data in a format you determine.

You'll provide three Web methods in your Web Service. The simplest, GetStatePopulation(), lets a client retrieve the most recent population tally for a given state. The second, GetAllPopulation(), lets a client retrieve a data structure that contains the most recent population numbers for all the states. The

Serving Up Web Services

Web Services are a simple concept. A Web Service is simply a component that accepts requests delivered as XML files using either HTTP or HTTP POST commands, and responds to the requests by delivering an XML file back to the client. VS.NET provides several tools that let you concentrate on your particular problem rather than on the transport protocol or the XML coding.

The previous Web application model—a thin client model—provided as much computational power on the server as possible, with the client responsible only for data display. This worked fine when the data display was textual, or static. But new Web-based applications demand more processing to format data and present it. Most users have ample processing power on their desktops, but many modern applications work with huge amounts of data. It's completely unreasonable to expect users to have the amount of storage or processor capability associated with large enterprise servers.

Enter Web Services. Web Services provide a mechanism for the server computers and client

computers to perform the task each is best suited for. Servers can store large amounts of data and do computations on them. Clients can execute the best presentation for that data and provide a rich environment for users.

You can also use the Web Service model to allow two different Web sites to cooperate to provide a better user experience. As an example, consider online retailers and shipping companies. After you place an order, most online retailers provide some mechanism for you to query the order status. If your order has shipped already, they instead provide you with the tracking number and direct you to the shipping company's Web site. Once there, you enter the tracking number and get the new status information. If the shipping company provided a Web Service for other Web sites to track shipments, the online retailer could send a request to the shipping company's Web site to retrieve the shipping information as part of the response to your query about your order, then present you with all the information in one page

Resources

- Middle Tier, "Create a Web Service With VS.NET," by Alan Gordon [Visual C++ Developers Journal February 2001]
- XML Developer Center: http://msdn.microsoft. com/xml/default.asp
- SOAP Developer Resources: http:// msdn.microsoft.com/ soap/default.asp
- Web Services
 Developer Resources:
 http://msdn.microsoft.com/webservices/default.asp
- U.S. Census Bureau: www.census.gov

third, GetTimeSeries(), lets a client retrieve all the historical population data from a single state.

Start VS.NET and select New Project from the File menu, then select the Win32 Projects folder from inside the Visual C++ Projects Folder. Select ATL Server Web Service Project, and name the project "CensusServer" (see Figure 1). Most of the defaults for this project are correct. I find it easier to build a combined DLL for an ATL Web Service, so go to the Project Settings tab and check the Generate Combined DLL box for simpler deployment. Your project creates one DLL that holds the ISAPI extension and the Web Service; it creates two separate DLLs when this box is unchecked.

Now define the interface, ICensusServerService, for the three methods you'll implement. The ATL Server AppWizard provides boilerplate code that includes the canonical "Hello World" Web Service method; you'll remove this code and go through a two-step process to add the interface definition for the Census Server methods (see Listing 1). First, provide the structures for the nodes retrieved when a client asks for multiple data points. These structures define the XML nodes the Web Service returns as part of the methods. The first node defines a state identifier and a population; the second, a year and a population.

Second, define the GetStatePopulation(), GetAllPopulation(), and GetTimeSeries() Web Service methods. Add the first method's definition to your sample now (see Listing 2)—you'll add the next two methods later.

If this were a production Web Service connected to real Census data, the method implementation would use a large database to find the answers. This is a sample application, so you'll add code to store the information this service provides. Use a C++ standard library map to store the state/population pairs by adding the necessary includes at the top of the CensusServer.h file:

```
#include <map>
#include <string>
using namespace std;
```

Next, add member variable declarations to store the map between state abbreviations and populations:

```
private:
   static map <string, long >
      CurrentPopulationStats:
```

Finally, add a constructor to initialize this data structure with the information containing the pertinent data. Download the code from the VSM Web site to see the boilerplate code that fills the map (see the Go Online box for details). Finally, add the method implementation for the GetStatePopulation() Web Service method (see Listing 2). Now build the service and run it to display its Web Service contract, a description that lets client programs build proxies to communicate with it (see Figure 2).

Build the Client

Next, build a client to use this new Web Service—call it Census Client. Select New Project from the File menu, then choose C# Windows Application. Add the client application to the current uses the attributes to produce the type library for the Web Service.

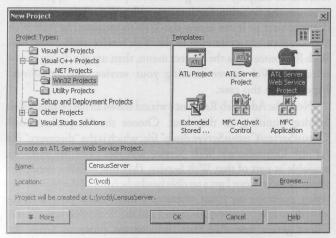


Figure 1 Create an ATL Server Web Service. VS.NET makes it easy to get started with an ATL Server Web Service. It creates the Web Application and ISAPI Extension DLLs, and even adds deployment support.

```
VC++.NET • Define the Web Service Interface
// The XML Node for a state/population pair
[ export ]
struct StatePopulation {
 BSTR state;
  int
        population;
// The XML Node for a point in the time series
[ export ]
struct YearPopulation {
  int year;
  int population;
// ICensusServerService - Web service
// interface declaration
  uuid("5C346C5D-54FD-471E-81FE-5D03551A5010")
  object
  interface ICensusServerService
  [id(1)] HRESULT GetStatePopulation
    ([in] BSTR stateID, [out, retval] long*
                population);
  [id(2)] HRESULT GetAllPopulation
    ([in,out] int *count,
    [out, size_is(*count)] StatePopulation*
                pStates);
  [id(3)] HRESULT GetTimeSeries ([in] BSTR
                stateID.
    [in,out] int *count,
    [out, size_is(*count)] YearPopulation*
                pYears):
```

Listing 1 This code defines the CensusServer Web Service interface, which contains two node definitions and three methods. The compiler

solution to simplify working with both parts of the application. First use the Solution Explorer to add a Web Reference to the client project so it can access the Web server running your Web Service, then add a reference to the Web Service itself. Select Add Web Reference from the Project menu, then use the dialog box to select the Web server running your service: the "localhost" hyperlink, in this case.

Next, the Add Web Reference wizard shows all the possible Web Services running on that host. Choose the "http://localhost/CensusServer/CensusServer.disco" file, which is the "discovery" file for the CensusServer Web Service and describes the methods available as part of that Web Service. (My one negative comment about Web Services: I get a terrible headache from all the punch lines trying to escape my brain whenever I think about programming with disco files.) Anyway, once you add the Web reference, Census Client gets a new class that contains the proxy to access the CensusServer Web Service.

Add controls to the form to test your first interface. Add a combo box to pick the state, a button to get the current population, and a textbox to display the population (see Figure 3). Then add the

code to access the Web Service. First declare a member variable in the Form object for the Web Service proxy, then create the object in the Form's constructor:

```
private localhost.CensusServerService
   cs;
cs = new
  localhost.CensusServerService();
```

Finally, add a click handler to display the population of the selected state:

```
protected void button1_Click (object
  sender, System.EventArgs e)
{
  String s = comboBox1.Text;
  int pop =
      cs.GetStatePopulation (s);
  textBox1.Text=pop.ToString();
}
```

That's all there is to it. Try it yourself: Build the project, run it, select a state from the combo box, and hit the button. The Web Service returns the population. If you run in the debugger, you can set breakpoints in either the client or the server and walk through the code.

Add the Other Methods

Now that you've tested the round-trip connection, add the CensusServer Web Service's other two methods: GetAllPopulation() and GetTimeSeries(). Add definitions for the new functions in the class definition, as you did for GetStatePopulation(). Remember to mark

VC++.NET • Retrieve a State's Population

```
[soap_method]
HRESULT GetStatePopulation(/* in */ BSTR stateID,
    /* out, retval */ long *population)
{
    USES_CONVERSION;
    // Convert the BSTR to a standard string:
    const string id = W2CA (stateID);
    map <string, long>::iterator i =
        CurrentPopulationStats.find (id);
    if (i != CurrentPopulationStats.end ())
        *population = i->second;
    else
        return S_FALSE;
    return S_OK;
}
```

Listing 2 Implement the Web method that retrieves the current population for a single state. The code searches for the state ID in the data structures. If the code finds the state ID after searching for it in the data structures, the method returns the current population; otherwise, it returns an error.

```
<?xml version="1.0" ?>
<serviceDescription name="CensusServerService"</pre>
    xmlns:s0="urn:CensusServerService" xmlns="urn:schemas-xmlsoap-
    org:sdl.2000-01-25" targetNamespace="">
 - <schema targetNamespace="urn:CensusServerService"</p>
       xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/XMLSchema">
    -<element name="GetStatePopulation">
       - <complexType>
          - <all>
              <element name="stateID" type="string" />
           </all>
        </complexType>
     </element>
    - <element name="GetStatePopulationResponse">
       - <complexType>
              <element name="return" type="int" />
           </all>
        </complexType>
     </element>
   </schema>
 - <soap xmlns="urn:schemas-xmlsoap-org:soap-sdl-2000-01-25">
    - <service>
       - < requestResponse name="GetStatePopulation"
             soapAction="#GetStatePopulation">
           <request ref="s0:GetStatePopulation" />
           <response ref="s0:GetStatePopulationResponse" />
        </requestResponse>
       - <addresses>
          - <!-- apply to all interactions -->
           <address uri="http://localhost/CensusServer/
                CensusServer.dll?Handler=Default" />
        </addresses>
     </service>
   </soap>
</serviceDescription>
```

Figure 2 View the Service Contract. VS.NET creates a service "contract," or description, that lets client programs build proxies to communicate with your Web Service.

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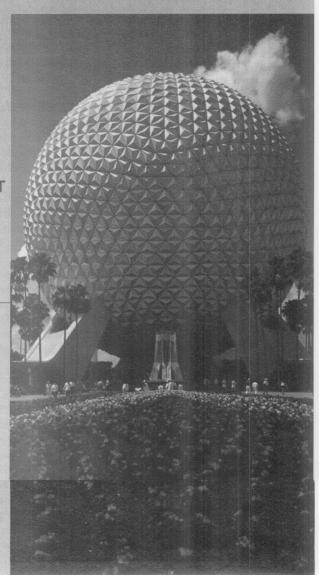
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VC++.NET • Count Up All the States [soap_method] HRESULT CCensusServerService::GetAllPopulation (/*[in,out] */ int *count, /* [out, size_is(*count)] */ StatePopulation** pStates) USES_CONVERSION; *count = CurrentPopulationStats.size (); *pStates = (struct StatePopulation*) malloc (sizeof (StatePopulation)*(*count)); map <string, long>::iterator i = CurrentPopulationStats.begin (); int index=0: while (i != CurrentPopulationStats.end ()) (*pStates)[index].state = SysAllocString (A2W(i->first.c_str ())); (*pStates)[index].population = i->second; index++: return S OK:

Listing 3 This code implements GetAllPopulation(), the Web method that retrieves the current population for all states. This method allocates the storage for the array of nodes and populates each node with the necessary data. The count parameter returns the array size; the pStates parameter holds the array of nodes.

each method with the [soap_method] attribute. The functions in the sample simply build the data structures to return and send them back (see Listing 3 for GetAllPopulation(); for GetTimeSeries(), download the code from the *VSM* Web site). Build and run the Web Service. Note the Service Definition Language (SDL) file has changed to include the new methods you just added.

Finally, add methods in the client application to test these methods. Update the Web reference code in the client project by right-clicking on the "localhost" node in the Solution Explorer and selecting Update Web Reference. This updates the Web reference proxy so it generates code for the new version.

Next, add a ListView control and two buttons to test the new methods (see Figure 4). The code to test these two new methods is pretty straightforward. Simply call the service, iterate through the results, and add them to the listview (see Listing 3). Clicking on either the Get All States or Get Historical Data button fills the listview with all the data. The listview's data and column headers change depending on which button you push.

Notice I spent little time discussing the framework necessary to create a Web Service using ATL Server—VS.NET's Web Services framework does all the grunt work common to all Web Services. The framework and code attributes provide all the necessary code to turn any class into a Web Service. Simply create the class you want with the public methods to implement your interface.

You should also consider using C# to build your Web Services. I've built a Web Service using both C# and VC++.NET. The C# version provides higher-level tools, and you can avoid even more of the COM plumbing. The CensusServer Web Service doesn't require extensive COM programming, but you'll need to think about that when you



Figure 3 Consume the Web Service. This simple C# application, Census Client, can access the CensusServer Web Service and use its results. The user selects a state from the combo box and hits the Get Population button to display that state's population.

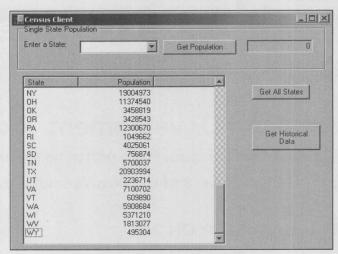


Figure 4 Ready, Get Sets, Go! The same C# client application can retrieve sets of data from the Web Service. More sophisticated clients could provide sorting and graphing capabilities for data analysis.

build more complex Web Services. On the VC++.NET side, ATL Server lets you use some of the more powerful tools in the C++ standard library. If you were to develop this simple Web Service more fully, you'd add searching and sorting algorithms to manipulate the data. Also, you'd probably use more extensive numerical analysis tools to find patterns and trends in the data. You can write these algorithms more easily using C++, and consequently, ATL Server. VSM

Bill Wagner is a founder of SRT Solutions (www. srtsolutions.com). He has 15 years of programming experience and has taught several classes using Microsoft development tools. He is writing *C# Core Language Little Black Book* (The Coriolis Group, due out in Fall 2001). E-mail Bill at wwagner@srtsolutions.com.



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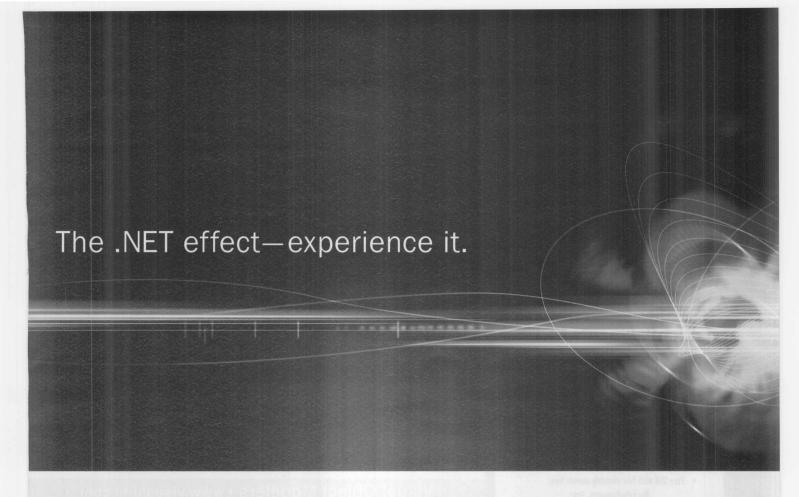
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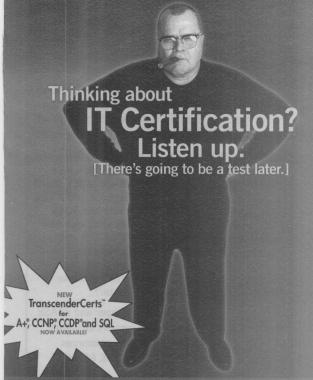
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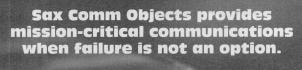
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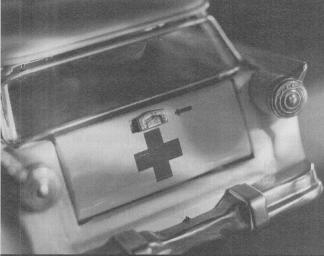
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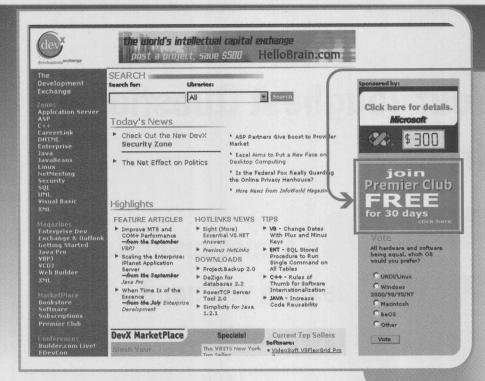
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Put Rich and Thin Together

etscape introduced the world's first commercial browser in 1994. At that time, local area networks (LANs) were really taking off and businesses were connecting their offices into wide area networks (WANs), sometimes using the Internet as an established backbone. The infrastructure existed to allow users in any office to connect to the main office at the network level, but applications still couldn't communicate easily over this infrastructure.

That's when IT professionals realized: Why not build browser-based thin clients? Ever since, there has been a tremendous shift in application development. Browser-based intranet applications are now commonplace, but is this a good thing? That depends on your needs.

As an IT professional, you probably think thin clients are great because you don't have to deploy anything to the desktop. After all, who wants to deal with installation issues, overwritten DLLs, and a user out in the middle of nowhere whose machine stopped working after he installed the latest version of your Windows app? You probably think thin clients are great because they eliminate all this hassle and save deployment costs. You're right.

But talk to a business end user, and you might hear a different story. This user probably likes the anywhere, anytime accessibility of a Web client, but dislikes the clunky user interface. It's no secret: Web UIs are way behind Windows UIs. Developers try to overcome this limitation constantly. Many Web applications try to offer a rich UI by leveraging IE DHTML features. Others make heavy use of ActiveX controls to enhance the user's experience. Unfortunately, such measures improve the UI only slightly, while taking away some of the deployment benefits. Deploying an ActiveX control to the desktop can be every bit as problematic as deploying a full-fledged Windows application. In fact, you can't deploy any ActiveX controls if the organization's security policies are sufficiently strict.

There's more to the problem than a poor UI. Web applications are also difficult to build and can grow into unmanageable beasts. This is due largely to the limited capabilities of HTML and scripting, which is especially true if you try to make your application browser-independent. Ultimately, developers spend more time building a Web application compared to a Windows application, with the end result being less than satisfactory for the business end user. Clearly something is wrong here.

With today's technologies, you can build rich Windows applications that are easy to deploy, leveraging the Internet or intranet for communication with the server. You can also package and deploy Visual Basic applications to the desktop over the

Web. However, the issues of applications stepping on each other's files remain a problem. Windows XP offers a solution to deployment issues using manifest-based, side-by-side deployment. You can find a more complete set of solutions in Windows Forms, remoting, and Web Services-all part of .NET. You can also build a rich client with Windows Forms and VB.NET, then deploy it to the desktop with no fear of stepping on another application's assemblies. This client can use .NET remoting to communicate with your server components over HTTP and through firewalls. The client calls the server components directly, so there's no need for a layer of HTML forms and Active Server



Yasser Shohoud

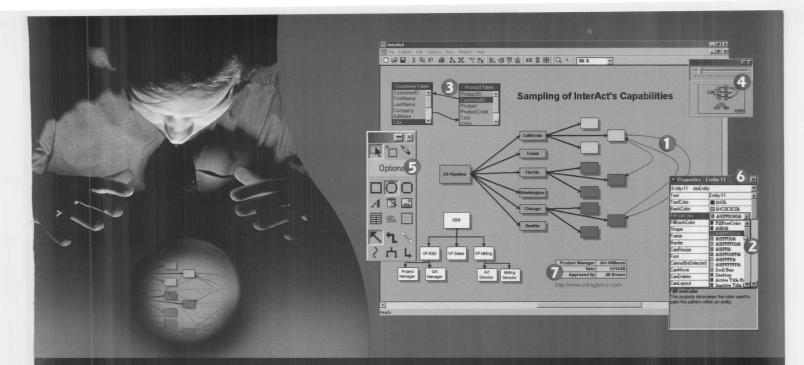
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Pages to mediate this interaction. Finally, the client can also leverage Web Services to communicate with server applications running on any platform and written in any language.

Deploying the .NET runtime to every desktop is the next big hurdle. If you think of the .NET runtime as equivalent to VB6's runtime, then deploying a .NET app is no different than deploying a VB6 ActiveX control. Speaking practically, however, the .NET runtime is much larger than VB6's runtime. There's also the small matter that it hasn't been released yet, so there aren't many applications that need this runtime at the moment. That will change as people realize that installing .NET on every desktop is like installing a browser on every desktop: You install a relatively fat client or runtime, then leverage that with thin application clients. With .NET, those thin clients can actually be rich Windows apps that are easy to develop and deploy.

Yasser Shohoud has been a software developer for more than 12 years. He writes regularly for *Visual Studio Magazine* and *XML Magazine*. Yasser is an independent consultant specializing in building Web Services with VB and is authoring the book, *Building Web Services with Visual Basic* (Addison-Wesley). Reach Yasser at www.vbws.com.



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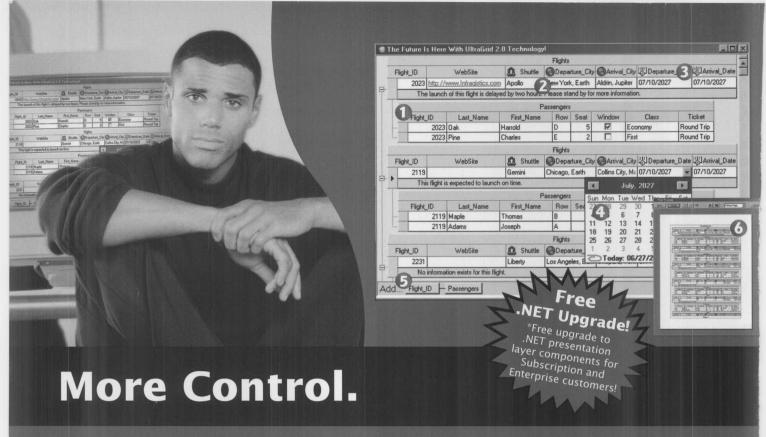
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